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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE CANTONESE.

As predicted by every one who had the least knowledge of the people of Canton, and of the agencies which are usually employed in exciting the passions of that ignorant and savage rabble, our troubles with the Chinese are far from being at an end. Lord Elgin, having succeeded in procuring for Great Britain, and, through Great Britain, for the whole world, a very excellent and comprehensive treaty with the Imperial Government, has sailed on a mission to Japan, and left Sir John Bowring to represent during his absence the power and majesty of Great Britain. But, as far as the Cantonese are concerned, the treaty is mere waste paper. Although we are at peace with the Emperor of China, we are virtually at war with the people and authorities of the great province of Kwantung. Sir John Bowring, therefore, finds himself in new and serious difficulties, of which it is impossible to imagine any satisfactory solution that shall not include the signal chastisement of Canton, and especially of the Mandarins and others who, after peace has been signed by their master, continue to offer rewards for the heads of Englishmen, and to threaten with vengeance and death all Chinese who may continue in the domestic employ of British subjects, and who may thereafter supply the colony of Hong-Kong with provisions. It is evident that Great Britain cannot tolerate such a state of things as this; and that, if the Imperial Government at Peking cannot, or will not, enforce obedience, Lord Elgin must come to the rescue of his countrymen, and teach this extremity of China, once for all, that, although it may trifle with and despise the authority of its own Government, it shall not be allowed with impunity either to trifle with or despise the majesty of Great Britain.

In the case of any other people the vindication of their own laws and the faith of their own treaties might be left to the Central Government. But in China the Central Government, though not exactly a sham or a myth, is almost as powerless as if it were. There is something admirable in the enormity of its stupidity. Its conceit is only equalled by its unwieldiness; and its *vis inertiae* is suggestive rather of a mountain of blubber than of the hard adamant rock. You may batter the great thing about as you do a Dutch doll, but it will roll and wobble, and stand upright when you have done with it. When Baron Gros, the French Plenipotentiary, determined, a few days after the signature of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, to ride out into the country a few leagues beyond the British head-quarters to inspect the Great Wall of China, he found that the people had heard nothing of the original dispute of Great Britain with the Cantonese; nothing of the subsequent declaration of war against China by one of the greatest Powers on the earth; nothing of the presence of the British and French fleets in the Peiho River; and, of course, nothing of the treaty of peace which had just been ratified. They knew no more of the matter than the people of Timbuctoo or the savages of Patagonia; and Baron Gros and his suite had to make the best of the circumstances, and solicit a look at the Great Wall as a matter of

favour rather than of right. How are we to deal with such a Government and such a people? Certainly not upon the same principles with which we should deal with any European Power with whom we might happen to have a difference, but upon principles suitable to each emergency as it may arise, and to such arguments only as so peculiar a nation can understand and appreciate.

The execution of the treaty—which we owe to the judgment and energy of Lord Elgin—will mainly depend upon ourselves. The Central Government, if it do not vigorously assist, will not, in all probability, impede, except by its inherent and incurable inertia, the fulfilment of any of the stipulations into which it has entered. But the people are less inert than their Government. They are—to use a common phrase—“wide awake” to

considerations of profit and loss; are quick and skilful at a bargain, and will not turn superciliously or vindictively from Europeans with whom they can drive an advantageous trade. But this better understanding will be the slow growth of time; and much slower than it might otherwise be if the British Government do not take immediate advantage of the treaty by sending an Ambassador and a numerous retinue to Peking to familiarise the people with our power and our pretensions; and if British steam-vessels, prepared to trade, but able to defend themselves against treacherous attack, do not speedily swarm in all the ports of China, and in the great bisecting river and artery which is now for the first time thrown open to the curiosity and to the commerce of the world. In the meantime our authorities must, in default of the Emperor, reduce the Cantonese to

obedience. The illegal tribunal of the “Sun-Kum,” and the great Mandarins and other local authorities of the province, must be taught that if the Court of Peking cannot punish them for declaring war against Great Britain on their private account—for offering 500 dollars for the head of any English private soldier or sailor, and 5000 dollars for the head of any English officer—for inciting to pillage, arson, and assassination—the Government of England is more powerful, and will proceed to treat them as the people of Europe are in the habit of treating all other murderers and pirates who may be taken “with the red hand.” The “Sun-Kum” are not only rebels in the sight of their own law, but they are the worst of murderers in the sight of that Universal Justice which cannot recognise in any subject of any State the right to make or to continue war after the properly constituted authorities have agreed to a pacification. They are not heroes and patriots, but simply thieves and assassins; and as such it will be the duty of the British Government to treat them.

In the absence of Lord Elgin, Sir John Bowring, urged by the British residents in Hong-Kong, who are the more immediate sufferers, and who find themselves threatened with starvation, if not with annihilation, by the proceedings of the “Sun-Kum,” has issued a proclamation which is very much to the point, and which declares the members of the “Sun-Kum” enemies of Great Britain and lawless subjects of the Emperor of China, and threatens them with the punishment due to those who wilfully set at defiance the law of nations. But what is wanted is, not proclamations—though they are necessary as preliminaries—but the immediate return of Lord Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour, with such a force at their disposal as shall make the bite follow the bark, and prove to the “Sun-Kum” that if they are in earnest, so also are we.

The Cantonese have grown arrogant by our too great and our too long-continued toleration. The General in command of our forces in that city has, unfortunately, by his rose-water method of making war, encouraged them in the idea that we are afraid of them. He has thus pampered their insolence until it has reached a point which imperils not alone the property but the life of every British subject in the province. If this savage and un-



“THE LAST WELSH BARD.” THE PAINTING WHICH OBTAINED THE PRIZE AT THE LLANGOLLEN EISTEDDFOD. SEE NEXT PAGE.

grateful populace could be punished in some other mode than by the strong arm of our military and naval power, Englishmen would, doubtless, be well content. Perhaps such a consummation is not impossible; and we may hereafter find more profitable, as well as more courteous and more civilised, customers in other ports.

The bulk of the Chinese are neither so truculent nor so cunning as the Cantonese. At other ports open to our trade by the treaty of 1843 no such difficulties have arisen, and no such malevolence has been displayed, but, on the contrary, the mutual intercourse of British and Chinese has been as cordial and satisfactory as it ought to be between one body of sensible people who desire to sell and another body of equally sensible people who desire to buy. And it is desirable for many reasons that the Cantonese should suffer in their pockets as well as in their persons for their unjustifiable and savage behaviour towards foreigners. And, whether Great Britain has to chastise them or not, it is to be hoped, as a just retribution for their reiterated acts of hostility and treachery, that the trade will, some day or other, find a new and more agreeable channel, and Canton be deprived of the advantages which it ignores, and which, even if it knows, it either sets at naught or treats with the basest ingratitude.

"THE BARD"—PRIZE PICTURE.—BY MR. WM. JONES.

THE Eisteddfod at Llangollen this year was signalled by a pictorial competition in addition to the usual bardic performances. It appears that a prize of £10 had been offered for the best painting by a Welsh artist on any one of seven selected subjects—viz., 1. The Marriage at Windsor Castle of Owen Tudor and Catherine the Fair of Valois, Widow of Henry V. of Monmouth; 2. The Death of Llywelyn ap Gruffydd; 3. Hunting of the Twrch Trwyth, from the Mabingion; 4. Conference of the Roman Monk Augustine with Dunawd, Abbot of Bangor, and the Bishops of the British Church, A.D. 603; 5. The Bard, from Gray; 6. Parting of Owen Glyndwr and Sir Lawrence Berknolles; 7. Death of Captain Wynn, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, in storming the Russian Battery at Alma.

There were two candidates whose works were exhibited. Mr. Francis, of Manchester, who acted as judge, awarded the prize to Mr. William Jones, now of Merthyr Tydfil, but a native of Flintshire, for his painting of "The Bard," which is undoubtedly a clever work, and full of national character. The artist appears to have taken his subject from that portion of Gray's ode in which the last bard is represented on the lofty heights of Snowdon, viewing the advance of Edward's invading army, with mingled feelings of sorrow and ire:—

On a rock whose haughty brow
Frowned o'er old Conway's foaming flood
Rob'd in sable garb of woe,
With haggard eyes the poet stood
(Loose his beard and hoary hair
Stream'd like a meteor in the troubled air).
And, with a master's hand and prophet's fire,
Struck the deep sorrows of his lyre.

The attitude of the venerable bard, standing undismayed on his dizzy height, is boldly conceived. His face wears a severe expression, his sparse grey hairs being agitated by the wind. The ribbon bound round his uplifted arm denotes that he is a man of high rank.

Far below, and far into the distance, winds the struggling and broken flood of the Conway. The sunset in the background is probably intended as a practical figure emblematic of the "Decline and Fall of Wales."

This picture was much and deservedly admired at the Eisteddfod Gathering, where the prize was handed to the successful candidate by Miss Hughes, of the Tower. It should be added that Mr. Roose, to whom the second place was awarded in this competition, exhibited paintings of "The Death of Owen Glyndwr," and of "The Death of Captain Wynn at Alma," which displayed considerable merit.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

After several reviews and sham fights, at which General Codrington was present, and General Canrobert conducted the manoeuvres, concluding with a grand military mass on Sunday, the Emperor and Empress Napoleon left Chalons' on Monday.

At Rheims preparations had been made for a grand reception by the Archbishop and clergy in the celebrated cathedral. The Royal pair reached the city at 4 p.m., and were received with much enthusiasm. There was a ball and illuminations in the evening.

The civil marriage of his Excellency the Duke of Malakoff with Mademoiselle Valera de la Paniéga was celebrated on Tuesday, at five o'clock, by M. Frotin, the Mayor of the first arrondissement, at his official residence, Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré. Their Excellencies the Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, were the Duke of Malakoff's witnesses; his Excellency M. Fould, Minister of State and of the Emperor's household, and the Marquis de Casa Riera, were the witnesses of Madlle. de la Paniéga. There were present all the Ministers, senators, general officers, and a large number of notabilities. The religious ceremony was celebrated in the evening, in the chapel of the Palace of St. Cloud, in the presence of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, of his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome, his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, her Imperial Highness the Princess Mathilde, their Highnesses the Princes and Princesses Lucien and Joachim Murat, and a numerous and brilliant assembly, consisting of the grand dignitaries of the State; of the ministers, marshals, great officers of the Crown; of the officers and ladies of the households of their Majesties and of their Imperial Highnesses. The nuptial benediction was bestowed on the illustrious pair by his Greatness Monsiegnur the Bishop of Nancy, First Almoner. After the religious ceremony, all who had been invited assembled in the saloons of their Majesties to offer their congratulations to the newly-married couple.

M. Emile Pereira has, it is said, obtained from the Emperor for the Southern Railway Company the concession of two lines, one from Bayonne to Irun, and the other from Perpignan to Port Vendres.

The Marché des Innocents is completely evacuated by the market women, who selected, according to seniority, the stalls in the covered market recently constructed for their use. The stalls of the Marché des Innocents will be immediately pulled down, and their site converted into a handsome square, with the fountain of Jean Goujon in the centre.

General Monagas, the ex-President of Venezuela, has arrived in Paris, where he proposes to pass the winter.

An American has just purchased for 75,000fr. the famous chateau of Monte Christo, near Saint-Germain, which was built by M. Alexandre Dumas at a expense of more than 400,000fr.

PORTUGAL.

The two French men-of-war, the *Donawerth* and *Austerlitz*, arrived at Lisbon on the 3rd inst. Having neglected to fire a salute when the King was afloat, explanations were required of the French Minister. The omission was declared to be involuntary, the Captains being absent from their ships at the time, and as they were both subsequently presented to his Majesty, their explanations were held to be satisfactory. We learn from a Paris journal that they have no other object than that of conveying back the French Ambassador at the Portuguese Court, in case the negotiations about the *Charles et Georges* should not be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The *Times* received the following telegram from its Paris correspondent on Thursday:—"The mediation of a friendly Power has been conditionally accepted in the dispute between France and Portugal."

The Board of Health at Lisbon published the following regulations under date of the 27th in the *Diario* of the 30th:—1. Vessels from ports "suspected of cholera" to be subject to a quarantine of observation of three complete days of twenty-four hours, reckoning from the entry of the vessel. 2. Vessels from parts "infected" with the said

disease, with susceptible cargoes, to be subject to a rigorous quarantine of five days. 3. Vessels from "infected" ports, in ballast, or with "non-susceptible cargoes," to be subject to a quarantine of observation of three days. 4. In all the cases aforesaid the quarantine may be amplified and increased, if the circumstances of the ship and the security of the public health require it.

SPAIN.

The official *Gazette* announces that the Queen has received the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Turgot, at a private audience. The Marquis presented his letters of recall, and took leave. Her Majesty expressed her regret at his leaving Madrid, also her great satisfaction with his conduct; and she assured him of her esteem for himself and his country.

The Progressists of Saragossa have elected a committee whose members are favourable to Government.

Advices from Barcelona state that a powder-magazine in that town had blown up by an accident. There have been several persons killed and wounded.

PRUSSIA.

The long-anticipated announcement that the Prince of Prussia has been appointed Regent has appeared in the Berlin official paper. The *Staatsanzeiger*—the *Moniteur* of Prussia—published on Saturday last the following decrees:—

I. THE KING TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

In acting for me in the direction of the affairs of the Government during the year which has elapsed since the commencement of my illness, your Royal Highness has afforded me a great consolation, for which I return you my heartfelt thanks. Now that, by God's will, I am still prevented by the state of my health from devoting myself to the cares of government, and am advised by the physicians to make a journey during the winter in a southern climate, I invite you, in consideration of the continued hindrance of governing myself, to exercise the Royal power in my name, as Regent, according to the inspirations of your conscience, and being responsible only to God, until the moment I shall be again able myself to fulfil the duties of my Royal functions, and beg of you to take the necessary measures to that effect. I reserve to myself to make ulterior arrangements respecting those affairs of my Royal house which concern my person.

Sans-Souci, Oct. 7, 1898.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.

(Countersigned by the Ministers.)

II.—THE PRINCE REGENT TO THE MINISTRY OF STATE.

According to the tenor of the Royal decree annexed, under date of the 7th inst., his Majesty the King is prevented, in a permanent manner, by the illness which it has pleased God to afflict him with, from devoting himself personally to the affairs of the Government; consequently his Majesty has addressed to me an invitation to assume the Regency.

Consequently, upon his Majesty's invitation, and in virtue of the 56th article of the Constitution of the 31st January, 1850, I will assume, in my quality as nearest, agnate to the throne, the regency of the kingdom, and direct the Government in the name of the King until the day when his Majesty shall again be in a state to exercise the Royal power himself.

Conformably to the terms of the 56th article of the Constitution of the 31st January, 1850, I have convoked, by the annexed ordinance, the two Chambers of the Diet of the monarchy for the 20th of this month, and I charge the Ministry of State to bring this ordinance to the knowledge of the public through the official *Gazette*, as also the Royal decree, and this present order.

Berlin, October 9.

(Signed) WILLIAM, Prince of Prussia, Regent.

(Countersigned by the Ministers.)

It is worth noticing that it is the Prince in accepting, and not the King in conferring, the Regency, who makes mention of the constitution as a rule and guide to be followed on this occasion. The King, in his decree, appears as the sole author of the Prince Regent's powers. He invites his brother to exercise them, and he fixes their sphere. The Prince announces that he assumes the Regency "on the invitation of his Majesty," but also "in virtue of the 56th Article of the Constitution of the 31st of January, 1850;" the prescriptions of which he further follows in convoking the Chambers.

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs has officially notified the establishment of the Regency to the European Governments. The Prince of Prussia has received by telegraph the congratulations of the four great Powers on his accession to the Regency. The first that arrived was from the Emperor Alexander, which was sent off "with remarkable promptitude."

It is generally supposed at Berlin that there will be a complete change in the Cabinet. MM. Aversward, Count Schwerin, MM. Bonin, Patow, De Bethmann, and other leaders of the Constitutional party, are spoken of as likely to be the new Ministers.

The last arrangement made by the medical advisers of King Frederick William were, that he should go to Meran for six weeks, and return to Charlottenburg for the winter.

A letter from Berlin on Tuesday says:—"The King and Queen left at one o'clock this afternoon for Meran. The Presidents of the two Chambers, and Count Schwerin, of the Left, have been summoned to Berlin to consult upon the arrangements for an extraordinary session."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia has addressed the following order of the day to the army:—

I inform the army by the present order, that his Majesty the King, by his decree of the 7th of this month, has deigned to charge me to exercise the royal power as Regent, until his complete recovery. The army has justified in all respects the confidence which I expressed in my order of the day of the 23rd of October last year. I thank it, and repeat the firm conviction which animates me, that during my regency the attitude of the army will furnish the King with a new subject of satisfaction.

Berlin, Oct. 9, 1898.

WILLIAM, Prince of Prussia, Regent.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government, in a bill presented to the Chambers, proposes to modify fourteen out of the thirty-eight existing electoral districts, to increase those of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and Goeum by the adjunction of the adjacent villages, and to authorise each of those four towns to return an additional member to the Second Chamber. In consequence the Chamber will henceforth consist of seventy-two members instead of sixty-eight.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

The launch of the Russian steam-frigate *General Admiral* has excited a good deal of interest during the past week. She was built in this city by William H. Webb, and is the largest timber vessel in the world. The keel was laid a year ago, on the 21st of September, 1897, the birthday of the Grand Duke Constantine, the General Admiral of the Russian Navy, and on the 21st inst. the noble ship was launched in the presence of at least fifty thousand spectators, and some three thousand on board. She is built of white oak, and her dimensions are—length on spar-deck, 307 feet; breadth, 55 feet; length over all, about 325 feet; depth to spar-deck, about 34 feet. She is pierced with forty-four side-ports and two stern-ports on lower-deck, and thirty side-ports and four large ports forward, and four large ports aft, on spar-deck. Her armament will consist of forty shell-guns of large calibre on gun-deck, and twenty long-guns and two pivot-guns of the largest size on her spar-deck. The *General Admiral* will be propelled by two horizontal engines, with 84-inch cylinders, 3 feet 9-inch stroke, giving her about 2000-horse power. She is to be thoroughly ventilated by the introduction of pipes between the timbers, constantly supplied with fresh air, forced in by a donkey-engine. The interior is lined and trimmed with mahogany, and the whole vessel will be as elegant and as perfect as art, science, and money can make her. The entire cost will be about 1,250,000 dollars. The Russian officers who have had the supervision of her construction are—Captain Schestakoff, Captain Schwartz, Baron Boye, Captain Selimoff (the chief engineer, who has immediate charge of her machinery and goes in the ship), Captain Ivastchenko, Lieutenants Mojaisky, Beladenetz, and Kolobnin, all officers of the ship. She will be ready to leave this port about the 1st of May next for Cronstadt, to receive her guns, which are being manufactured for her in Russia. Her two Dahlgren pivot-guns of 10-inch calibre are being made at West Point Foundry. Her gun-carriages are all to be made of mahogany in this country.

After the launch a bountiful déjeuner was served, to which all the principal workmen employed upon the ship were invited, and in the evening the event of the day was further celebrated by a sumptuous dinner at Delmonico's, at which about forty gentlemen sat down, including several of our leading citizens, journalists, and diplomats. Several good speeches were made, the burden of which was

a general mutual felicitation on the uninterrupted harmony that has always existed between Russia and the United States. Extremes meet, and the *entente cordiale* is perfect. Russia has been an excellent customer for our mechanics, many of whom are made millionaires by Russian gold. Among others, there is Mr. R. W. Wims, of Baltimore, whose railroad speculations with the Czar have yielded him about 10,000,000 dollars! This Mr. Wims, by the way, who is a very ingenious mechanic, is about to launch a nondescript "marine locomotive" with which he expects to astonish the world. He has made no noise about his invention, and I have not yet seen an allusion to it in the newspapers. A friend of the Messrs. Wims has favoured me with a description of the vessel, and promised to forward drawings for the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. The vessel is built of iron, 180 feet long, and only 16 feet broad. It has no keel, no cutwater, no masts, spars, or rigging. The lines above water are the same as the lines below, and the winds and waves cannot hurt her. She has four high-pressure engines, and her expected speed would almost console us for the loss of the telegraph.

In the literary world Derby and Jackson have produced something of a holiday sensation, by issuing a magnificent book of "Beauties," prepared by Mr. Goodrich, better known as "Dick Tinto." It is one of the luxuries of the season; and although the article is high-priced—12 dols. a copy—yet there are thousands who will have it as a gift-book for the coming Christmas. It is just the kind of thing one likes to give to, or get from, the one he loves best.

The Appletons have just issued a handsome volume of about 800 pages, entitled "Household Book of Poetry," edited by Dana of the *Tribune*. It is full of good things; but the marked omission of such names as Alice Carey and George P. Morris causes as much grumbling among their friends as the absence of the status of "the noblest Roman" in the procession of Roman nobles did among the people. Alice Carey has written poems that will live through the century, in spite of the "cold shoulder" of this frosty editor; and Morris's "Woodman" will continue to be sung as long as the last old oak stands.

At the semi-annual book-trade sale recently held in New York the amount sold by auction was rising 200,000 dols. The Americans are a reading people; and every year we raise a new crop of readers, who must have the "standard" as well as the "current" authors.

The first day of the Fall Races on the Fashion Course, yesterday, resulted in favour of Nicholas I., who ran against Sue Washington and Far River, distance four miles; time 7-50. About 8000 persons were present.

Our city is sadly shocked to-day by the terrible accounts of the burning of the steam-ship *Austria* and the loss of 493 lives. It seems as if life-boats in such calamities are of little use.

The yellow fever is raging fatally in the south. In Charleston the number of white inhabitants remaining in the city is said not to exceed 6000, and of these 150 die weekly.

Mr. G. P. R. James will leave us, in the *Persia*, to-morrow, on his way to Venice. Not only the citizens of Richmond, but the people generally, regret his loss. He is very popular with all classes, and we hope yet to see him return as the British representative at Washington. Two of Mr. James's sons remain in the United States the rest of his family—wife, daughter, and youngest son—go with him.

A despatch from Mr. Lundy, the electrician recently arrived at Trinity Bay from Valentia, to Cyrus W. Field, Esq., had been just published, stating that he hoped, by establishing a system of union between the two stations, to be able to get signals through, the conductor not being broken, and the defect being a loss of insulation 280 miles from Valentia, and that he thought it possible, by sending a certain kind of electricity, to improve the insulation, and thus overcome the difficulty for a time.

A meeting of the American State Committee took place on the 1st inst. at Delavan House, Albany. There was a full attendance. A committee was appointed to organise and conduct the canvass. A letter was read from ex-Governor Hunt, strongly indorsing the American candidates, and declaring that the Americans had no alternative, after the action of the Republicans, but to nominate a separate ticket. A large number of prominent Republicans were at Delavan House during the session of the committee, but no talk of union occurred inside the meeting.

Unfavourable accounts had begun to come in from the Kansas gold region. Late advices from Pike's Peak reported that the miners were returning to the States, and it was added that the emigrating companies which were forming in Leavenworth and Lawrence were disbanding, discouraged by the evil rumours which reached them. The weather at the mines was changeable, and at times very severe.

Galveston papers of the 21st ult. received at Washington via New Orleans, state that the Northern Comanches, Kiowas, and a part of the Apaches, numbering fourteen Indian bands in all, have declared war against Texas.

The latest reports of yellow fever in the south are furnished in the subjoined telegrams:—

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were 46.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—The number of interments in this city yesterday was seven. None of the deaths were from yellow fever.

The steam-ship *Arabia*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the 18th ult., arrived at New York on the 29th. She reported news of a serious accident having befallen the steamer *Hammonia*, of the Hamburg line, which succeeded the *Austria* from that port on the 15th ult. She exploded her magazine when less than a day out, and was obliged to put back. Five persons were injured.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The advices from Sydney extend to August 11. An address to his Excellency, moved by Mr. Parkes, stating that the present postal route via India has worked most unsatisfactorily, and praying for the opening of a line of mail-steamer via Panama, has been passed in the Assembly, with the assent of both the Government and Opposition. The Chinese Immigration Bill, by which a tax of £10 per head was laid upon the importation of Chinamen, having been passed in the House of Assembly, was referred to the Upper House, where, after warmer discussion than usual, in which it was manifested that the Council was opposed to the spirit on constitutional principles, the bill was referred to a select committee. The Legislative Assembly has recently voted the sum of £712,000 for the extension of railways to Penrith, Picton, and Singleton, by a majority of five to one. It is understood that the new lines will be proceeded with immediately. The Electoral Bill may be said to have passed through Committee of the whole House. Manhood suffrage has been adopted with a residuary qualification of six months in one district. But this extension of the franchise has been coupled with a property suffrage, by which owners of freehold and leasehold properties, occupants of premises, and lessees of Crown lands, will enjoy a secondary vote. A special representation has been conceded to the gold-diggers, who are enfranchised by a six months' holding of a miner's right. Voting by ballot has been confirmed as an essential part of the bill.

VICTORIA.—Parliament stands further prorogued, and it was not anticipated that it would meet for dispatch of business until October. Three nuggets, of the aggregate value of £14,000, were being exhibited in Melbourne previous to being shipped. These were taken out in the Ballarat district, and were about to be shipped to London. They are respectively named the "Welcome," the "Little Welcome," and the "Nil desperandum." The first-named specimen, of pure gold, weighs over 2100 ounces, and is of singular form, far eclipsing the glories of the once celebrated "Blanche Barkly" nugget.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Cape Moniteur* contains intelligence to August 25. There are no further advices of Governor Sir George Grey's progress on the frontier. The steam troop-ship *Simoon*, under John M. Cook, arrived in Simon's Bay, August 24, from Calcutta, with a number of invalids and with passengers for the Cape, including Captain Lucas, 73rd Regiment. The screw-steamer *Scotia*, Captain Bell, from Amoy, with coolies for Havannah, arrived in Simon's Bay on the 24th of August. The *Jacobus Martinus* and the *Pantaloen*, with patent fuel, from Swansea; the bark *Neutle*, from Havre; the *Caroline Elizabeth*, from London; the *Valkyrie*, from Copenhagen; and the *Ingleday* and the *General Willshire*, from Kooria Moorla, with guano, were at the Cape. The brigs *Glencairn* and *Basileia*, and the clipper-ship *Lightning*, were on the berth for London.

JACMEL, HAYTI.—Accounts from Jacmel, Hayti, state that a destructive fire occurred at that place on the 15th of August last. The most beautiful part of the city, the seat of commerce, says one account, is a heap of ruins. The fire was discovered between eight and nine o'clock at night; and, in spite of strenuous efforts to arrest its progress, in three hours seventeen buildings, with the Custom House and offices of the port, were consumed. The loss of property was estimated at 1,382,500 dollars United States' currency.

INDIA.

The following telegram from Acting Consul-General Green was received at the Foreign Office on Thursday afternoon :—

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 11, 1853.

The steamer *Madras* arrived at Suez from Bombay yesterday, with dates to the 24th ultimo.

The disarmed troops at Mooltan, consisting of the 62nd and 69th Bengal Native Infantry, mutinied on the 31st of August. Their almost total extermination was the consequence. An officer and four men were killed in the outbreak.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson came up with the fugitives from Powree on the 5th of September. The rebels were defeated with great slaughter.

Four emissaries of the Nana have been captured at Gwalior, endeavouring to tamper with the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, who informed their officers of their proceedings. The culprits were executed.

The Gwalior fugitives, under their leader Tantia Topce, after their defeat by General Roberts, turned towards Malwa, and occupied the town of Julra Patun, the Rajah's troops deserting him. The rebels secured a large amount of treasure, and about forty guns. Tantia Topce then moved towards Bhopal, but was met and defeated by the Mhow field force, under General Michael, between Bogahg and Bearo, on the 13th September. The rebels were dispersed in all directions, and thirty guns captured, with trifling loss on our part.

This telegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the contract steam-packet, 10.30 a.m., on the 14th October, 1853.

M. STOFFORD, Vice-Admiral.

The telegraphic news from Calcutta is to the 8th of September, from which it appears the movements of General Roberts have terminated in a great success. On the 14th of August he overtook the rebels at a place near Valhaucar, capturing four guns and all their ammunition, and killing 700 on the field. The rebels fled in all directions. After the fight cavalry and artillery were sent in pursuit, to cut up as many as possible, and to seize their elephants.

General Grant has driven the rebels from Sultanpore, where they mustered in great force.

The latest intelligence of the Gwalior rebels is that they have succeeded in crossing the Chumbul at Sagool Khan, and had reached Gossowan. Colonel Parck, who was in pursuit of them, had been misled by incorrect information, and thus missed them.

Nana Sahib is hard pressed in the jungles, where he has intrenched himself. It is stated that the Begum of Oude has offered to give up Nana Sahib, on condition of pardon.

CHINA.

Intelligence from Hong-Kong to the 24th of August states that, in punishment of the late outrage at Namtow, General Van Straubenzee, with 700 men, had sacked and burned the place. Another account states that the town was spared and the forts were demolished. The troubles at Ningpo continue. At Canton affairs, according to one source, are satisfactory; whilst in another letter it is stated "there is no change in the state of matters at Canton, nor is it known what course Sir Michael Seymour has in contemplation to pursue. Without dealing rigorously with the partisans of the war party, it is very doubtful if any security for the future will be gained."

Namtow was a town from which the colony of Hong-Kong was accustomed to draw provisions. It was also a centre of malevolent agitation, where the Shunkun gentry were accustomed to devise means for intercepting or diverting our supplies. The particulars of the outrage are thus stated:—"The gun-boat *Starling* was sent to the place, apparently at the end of August, to distribute copies of a proclamation by the Governor of Hong-Kong, informing the people of the conclusion of peace, and warning them against a continuation of the past annoyances. The proper authorities were not to be found, and five persons ventured to post up copies of the document in the seaboard suburbs. The people seemed friendly, but a number of Chinese soldiers rushed down on our small party, and one of our men, a sailor, was killed and another wounded. The people of Namtow, in their anxiety to excuse themselves, declare that they were powerless in the hands of a pirate and his band, who, in the prevailing anarchy, had established themselves there. General Straubenzee does not appear to have credited this defence, or, admitting its probability, did not recognise it as a sufficient reason for declining the opportunity of making an example of the town where the outrage had been committed."

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The *Gambia*, Royal African mail-steamer, Captain J. M. Delamotte, arrived at Plymouth on Monday morning with mails and passengers. Amongst her passengers are the master, mate, and engineer of the *Malacho*, wrecked off Bonny. She brings 2384 ounces of gold, 3860fr. specie, 414 puncheons of palm oil, camwood, ivory, arrow-root, cochineal, and indigo. At Camaroon and Old Calabar trade was dull, but the rivers healthy. The *Myrmidon* and two Spanish men-of-war were there. Lieut. Glover, R.N., reports that the *Sunbeam* is supposed to be ashore in the Bass, and that the Kroomen have deserted her and taken the steamer's boats. The Governor of Accra had started on an expedition to Crobbow, to subdue the Ashantee chiefs who had refused to pay the poll-tax imposed by the Governor. The Niger expedition steamer *Rainbow* had passed Cape Coast Castle. Some troops had been sent to Sheebro from Sierra Leone, in the *Spitfire*, to put down a disturbance between the natives, but no definite results had been obtained. The captain and crew of the *Anglo-Saxon*, of Boston, United States, are lying at Bathurst, all dead of fever. The *Gambia* passed the *Ethiopia* near Santa Cruz.

NATAL.—We have received papers from Natal to the 17th of August. The sugar-mills were in full operation, and loads of sugar were daily coming into D'Urban. The sugars made by Mr. M'Kenzie, of the new Craigie Burn Estate, Uncomas, are spoken of in the highest terms, the grain and saccharine strength being equal to the best Mauritius sugars. The yield is said to be fully two tons and a half per acre. In a few years there is but little doubt that sugar will become as important an article of commerce to Natal as wool is to this colony. Several of the Free State farmers had crossed the border and settled in Natal, bringing with them 10,000 sheep. They prefer the protection of the British Government to the unsettled state of the Orange River settlement. The attention of the farmers of the middle and upper districts was being drawn towards sheep-farming. Sheep are much called for, and the *Natal Mercury* writes:—"If sheep could be brought by our steamers at not more than 3s. per head, large purchases would be made in the old colony for shipment to Natal." The arrowroot crop for this year is said to be the finest in quality, and the quantity is largely in excess of former years. So high a price as £50 per ton in one instance, and in another £42, has been given. Competent judges, in comparing this year's crop with the best Bermuda, can see no difference as regards either colour or quality. The *Phantom*, with 117 migrants from Plymouth, arrived out on the 10th July, in 76 days.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—We have important news from the Society Islands, dated at Raiatea, and Taha'a, on the 9th of June, and at Tahiti on the 12th of July. The governors of the first named islands—who have the power of appointing or dethroning the King—had, it appears, taken the supreme power from Tamatoa V., son of Queen Pomare, of Tahiti, who was elected chief magistrate about a year ago. The ex-king then decided to return to the home of his mother, Pomare, and thus the islands were left without a ruler. In this emergency the governors offered Consul Owen, of the United States, to surrender the islands of Taha'a and Raiatea to the American Government, and handed him official letters to that effect for transmission to Washington. This movement gave great offence to the representatives of England and France, who incited a sort of revolution against the governors. In this state of affairs the French war-ship *Hydrographie* arrived at Raiatea, and her commander took Mr. Thomas Croft and Mr. Jordan, American citizens, into custody, and conveyed them to Tahiti, on account of their annexation proclivities.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The news from the Sandwich Islands is dated at Honolulu on the 6th of August. King Kamehameha had commenced a system of territorial annexation, by declaring Cornwallis Island, in lat. 16 deg. 43 min. N., and long. 169 deg. 33 min. W. from Greenwich, and Kalama Island, in lat. 16 deg. 44 min. N., and long. 169 deg. 21 min. W. part of the domain of the King of the Hawaiian Islands. On the 25th of July a smart shock of an earthquake was experienced in the districts of Hana and Koolau, East Maui. On the 31st of July the anniversary of the restoration of the Hawaiian flag was observed as a general holiday all over the islands.

MEXICO.—Accounts from Mexico report the vomito prevailing extensively at Vera Cruz, and numbers were dying daily.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF						THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Direction.	Minimum at 9 a.m.	Maximum at 3 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Oct. 6	30.088	50.0	40.5	72	0-10		39.8	57.1	SW. WSW. W.	229	3.59
" 7	29.361	55.3	52.1	88	10		48.9	62.3	SSW. SW.	451	.074
" 8	29.724	47.9	36.5	67	4		43.9	55.0	SSW. SW. W.	163	.267
" 9	29.908	50.0	41.9	76	4		29.1	57.2	S. SSW. SW.	150	.150
" 10	29.430	50.5	46.6	87	10		45.8	54.6	S. SSW.	347	.000
" 11	29.688	44.0	38.8	83	3		41.2	52.8	SSW. SW. WSW.	201	.000
" 12	30.027	48.4	41.5	79	7		34.3	55.3	SSW. SW.	—	.050

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1853.

DAY.	Barometer at 9 a.m. 55 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb		Wet Bulb		Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
					9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.			
Oct. 7	29.411	63.4	46.2	55.5	53.6	53.0	62.9	57.3	S.	8	0.150
" 8	29.603	56.4	42.0	49.6	48.9	44.6	55.3	51.1	W.	2	0.000
" 9	29.912	62.2	31.1	48.7	—	—	55.4	47.7	W. SW.	2	0.000
" 10	29.576	56.1	47.6	50.4	53.6	50.4	50.5	50.5	SE.	10	0.192
" 11	29.551	51.3	40.2	46.5	47.8	45.4	50.6	46.4	S.	3	0.000
" 12	29.951	53.8	35.0	46.6	—	—	53.4	48.2	SW.	7	0.066
" 13	29.955	60.5	46.1	54.2	54.2	53.7	59.7	59.7	SW.	8	0.038

The range of temperature during the week was 32.3 degrees.

The weather has been very unsettled during the week. Rain was falling heavily on the night of October 6 and morning of the 7th. A very sudden tempest, accompanied with heavy rain, took place on the night of the 10th. Lightning was seen on the night of the 8th, and great numbers of meteors on the night of the 13th. The first frost of the season occurred on the night of the 8th, and the ground was quite white at 3h. a.m. of the 9th. Although heavy fog prevailed throughout the day and night of the 13th, the comet was visible for a short time during the evening.

The barometer reading given last week as that of Sept. 30 belongs to Sept. 29. On Sept 30 the reading was 29.537 inches a 9h. a.m.—J. BREEN.

THE FOUR COMETS.

We subjoin the following particulars respecting the four comets which are now engaging the attention of astronomers:—

DONATI'S COMET.—Some very fine views have been obtained of the comet since the beginning of October, both telescopic and otherwise; and several remarkable changes have taken place in the appearance of the head and nucleus during this interval. As far as we are aware the comet has not yet been seen during full sunshine; and, although the nucleus has been very bright, the light has hitherto been too little concentrated to be visible when so near the sun. Since October 8 or 9, the comet has been perceptibly waning in lustre; and although it still preserves nearly the same dimensions as formerly, yet its increasing distance from the sun has already commenced to tell on its brightness. From this circumstance, as well as from its approaching nearer to the horizon on each successive evening, we may abandon all hope of its visibility in the daytime, although many less remarkable and less imposing comets have thus been seen. On the night of October 2 a nebulousity was seen in the tail of the comet at the Observatory in Rome, which was duly published in the bulletin of the Paris Observatory, and considered as the probable repetition of the phenomenon of Biela's comet, which occurred in 1845, when, as is well known, that body fell into two portions, which have since remained divorced. It was quickly found, however, that this phenomenon was altogether due to the tail of the comet passing over the splendid cluster of stars, the third in the catalogue of Messier, an object second only to the great cluster of Hercules in our latitudes. The publication of this telegraphic despatch, it has since appeared, was due to the absence of M. Secchi, the astronomer at Rome (but who is now at Berlin), and the simultaneous absence of M. Leverrier from the Paris Observatory. Doubtless many such phenomena might have been noticed as the comet passed directly through the great nebulous region of Coma Berenices. It would seem that this comet is longer and larger, if not as bright as the famous one of 1811 (at least as seen in the British Islands); the greatest length of the latter appears not to have exceeded 25°, whilst the present one has exceeded 30°. From the observations which have hitherto been made it would seem that this comet will return in 2100 years' time; but with comets of long period, and with the observations not yet fully discussed, calculators cannot be certain to a few centuries. After October 27 the comet will altogether disappear from our latitudes, and will probably not be seen for some days before this date. The positions of the comet between October 16 (to-night) and October 27 are as follows:—

	October 16	19	22	25	27
Right Ascension.	243° 13'	249° 57'	255° 41'	260° 32'	263° 22'
Declination, South.	15° 24'	23° 11'	29° 12'	33° 47'	36° 14'

Drawings and descriptions of the changes which have taken place in the comet will appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of next week.

ENCKE'S COMET.—This highly-interesting but small faint object is now a well-recognised member of our system, and its motions are far better known than those of many of the recently-discovered planets. On the 12th instant it entered the 12th hour of right ascension at 3d. 10m. of north declination. It rose that morning at 4h. 11m. a.m., in the due east point of the horizon. The following morning it passed close to the star Eta in the constellation Virgo, and thence continued its course in the direction of the bright star Spica. Its period of revolution occupies only three years and four months.

FAYE'S COMET.—This is a still smaller and miserably faint patch of light, which, however, revolves about the sun in a period of seven years and a half. On the 1st inst. it was situated a little to the south-west of the star Gamma, in the constellation Gemini. It moves slowly along in the heavens towards Canis Minor, and will reach the bright star Procyon about the middle of November.

TUTTLE'S COMET.—On the 5th ultimo Mr. Horace Tuttle, a young astronomer attached to the observatory of Harvard College, Cambridge, United States, discovered a small telescopic comet near the star Capella, which has since moved across the constellation Perseus, and will attain its greatest brightness to-morrow (the 17th inst.) It is not, however, likely to be at all discernible without telescopic aid. This is the seventh comet which has visited our system during the present year.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON ON COMETS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

As probably few of your readers have "Newton's Principia" at hand, it will be interesting to them to read in your columns what the great philosopher has written upon the nature of comets.

In the third book of the "Principia" he gives an account of the comet of the year 1680—not the one commonly known as Halley's Comet. Newton then gives a particular account of the path of this comet, with a diagram representing it, and the tail which it emitted in several places, showing how at first the tail did not appear at all, then how it began to appear, and went on increasing until it reached its maximum, and then decreased, until, "Feb 25th, the comet was without a tail, and so continued until it disappeared."

Then follow his remarks upon the nature of comets generally. He says:—"Now, if one reflects upon the orbit described"—viz., an exceedingly elongated ellipse—"and duly considers the other appearances of this comet, he will be easily satisfied that the bodies of comets are solid, compact, fixed, and durable, like the bodies of the planets; for, if they were nothing but the vapours or exhalations of the earth, of the sun, and other planets, this comet in its passage by the neighbourhood of the sun would have been immediately dissipated; for the heat of the sun is as the density of its rays—that is, reciprocally as the square of the distance of the places from the sun. Therefore, since on December 8th, when the comet was in its perihelion—i.e., the nearest point of its orbit to the sun—the distance thereof from the centre of the sun was to the distance of the earth from the same as about 6 to 1000, the sun's heat on the comet was at that time to the heat of the summer sun with us as 1,000,000 is to 36, or as 28,000 is to 1. But the heat of boiling water is about three times greater than the heat which dry earth acquires from the summer sun, as I have tried; and the heat of red-hot iron (if my conjecture is right) is about three or four times greater than the heat of boiling water; and therefore the heat which dry earth on the comet, while in its perihelion, might have received from the rays of the sun was about two thousand times greater than the heat of red-hot iron. But by so fierce a heat vapours and exhalations, and every volatile matter, must have been immediately consumed and dissipated. This comet, therefore, must have received an immense heat from the sun, and retained that heat for an exceedingly long time."

Concerning the tails of comets he says:—"It is further to be observed that the comet in the month of December, 1680, just after it had been heated by the sun, did not much longer and more splendid tail than in the month of November before, when it had not yet arrived at its peri-

helion; and universally the greatest and most fulgent tails always arise from comets immediately after their passing by the neighbourhood of the sun. Therefore the heat received by the comet conduces to the greatness of the tail; from whence I think I may infer that the tail is nothing else but a very fine vapour, which the head or nucleus of the comet emits by its heat."

"But," he continues, "we have had three several opinions about the tails of comets; for some will have it that they are nothing else but the beams of the sun's light transmitted through the comets' heads; others that they proceed from the refraction which light suffers in passing from the comet's head to the earth; and, lastly, that they are a sort of clouds or vapour constantly rising from the comets' heads, and tending towards the parts opposite to the sun. The first is the opinion of such as are yet unacquainted with optics; the second is liable to many difficulties (which are explained at some length); and therefore it remains that the phenomena of the tails of comets must be derived from some reflecting matter."

Newton then proceeds to show that the tails of comets do arise from their heads, and tend towards the parts opposite the sun, these facts being confirmed from the laws which the tails observe:—"As that lying on the planes of the comet's orbits which pass through the sun, they constantly deviate, from the opposition of the sun, towards the parts which the comets' heads in their progress along these orbits have left. That to a spectator placed in those places they appear in the parts directly opposite to the sun; but as the spectator recedes from those places their deviation begins to appear, and daily becomes greater. That the deviation appears less when the tail is more oblique to the orbit of the comet, as well as when the head of the comet approaches nearer to the sun. That the tails which have no deviation appear straight, but the tails which deviate are likewise bended into a certain curvature. That this curvature is greater, and is more sensible as the tail is longer. That the angle of deviation is less near the comet's head but greater towards the other end of the tail; and that the tails that are long and broad, and shine with a stronger light, appear more resplendent, and more exactly defined on the convex than on the concave side. Upon which accounts it is plain that the phenomena of the tails of the comets depend upon the motions of their heads, and by no means upon the places of the heavens in which their heads are seen. For as in our air the smoke of a heated body ascends, either perpendicularly, if the body be at rest, or obliquely, if the body be moved obliquely, so in the heavens, where all bodies gravitate towards the sun, smoke and vapour must ascend from the sun, and rise either perpendicularly if the body be at rest, or obliquely if the body is always leaving those places from which the upper or higher parts of the vapour had risen before; and that obliquity will be least where the vapour ascends with most velocity; to wit, near the smoking body, when that is near the sun. But because the obliquity varies the column of vapour will be incurvated; and because the vapour in the preceding sides is somewhat more recent, i.e., has ascended more recently from the body, it will be somewhat more dense on that side, and must on that account reflect more light, and be better defined."

He then shows, by arguments derived from the rarity of our own atmosphere, that the atmospheres of comets may supply vapour enough to fill the immense spaces which they do; and he observes that "the brightness of the tails of most comets is not ordinarily greater than that of our air, an inch or two in thickness, reflecting in a darkened room the light of the sunbeams let in by a hole of the window-shutter."

The question, what becomes of the tails as the comets recede from the sun, he answers thus:—"The tails that rise in the perihelion position of comets will go with the heads into far remote parts, and, together with the heads, will either return again from thence to us, after a long course of years, or rather will be there rarefied, and by degrees quite vanish away; for afterwards new short tails will be generated in the descent of the heads towards the sun. It is not unlikely that the vapour thus rarefied may be at last dissipated over the whole heavens, and by little and little be attracted towards the planets, and mixed with their atmospheres. "I suspect, too," he adds, "that it is chiefly from the comets that spirit comes which is indeed the smallest but the most subtle and useful part of our air, and so much required to sustain the life of all things with us."

He gives the following as a rough method of calculating the time spent during the ascent of the vapour from the comet's head to the extremity of the tail—viz., by drawing a right line from the extremity of the tail to the sun, and marking the place where the line intersects the comet's orbit; for the vapour that is now in the extremity of the tail, supposing it to have ascended in a straight line from the sun (which is not, however, quite correct), must have begun to rise from the head at the time when the head was in the point of intersection. The time occupied by the comet in moving from that place to its actual one will be the time required.

I think, sir, that whilst so many loose conjectures are afloat about comets and their tails, these extracts from the great philosopher himself will be acceptable—at least to the unphilosophical public. They serve at any rate to show how very little more we know in these advanced days of science concerning these glorious visitors to our skies than was known and explained by Sir Isaac Newton nearly two hundred years ago. I am, &c., W. E.

NEWS OF THE COMET.—Continental astronomers are not behind our own in the interest which they take in the comet. A telegraphic despatch sent from Rome to the Imperial Observatory of Paris on the 3rd inst. announced the appearance in the tail of the Donati comet of a nebulous body, taking the form of what may be called a minor nucleus, so that we are about, as the Abbé Moigno says in "Cosmos," to observe with our own eyes the phenomenon of the comet of Biela—that is, the comet separating itself into two stars moving harmoniously in the same orbit. The Abbé Moigno informs us, that he carefully observed the comet on the 4th, in the parabolic reflecting telescope of M. Foucault, and found it to consist of a series of envelopes in the form of acutely-pointed crescents, within which blazes the nucleus, infinitely small, but intensely bright, like the carbon point of an electric light generated by a powerful Bunsen's pile. M. de Luyne, of Paris, has discovered in the primary envelope, a little to the right and below the nucleus, a very distinct black spot, which it is difficult to account for. But the most astonishing circumstance is the existence of a conical space, void of all light, throughout the tail, opening from a point at the nucleus, and spreading out on either side of the axis of the tail. During the transit of Arcturus across the tail, on the 5th, the star lost brightness considerably while immersed in the sides of the tail; its apparently excessive splendour while in the middle of it arose probably from contrast.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

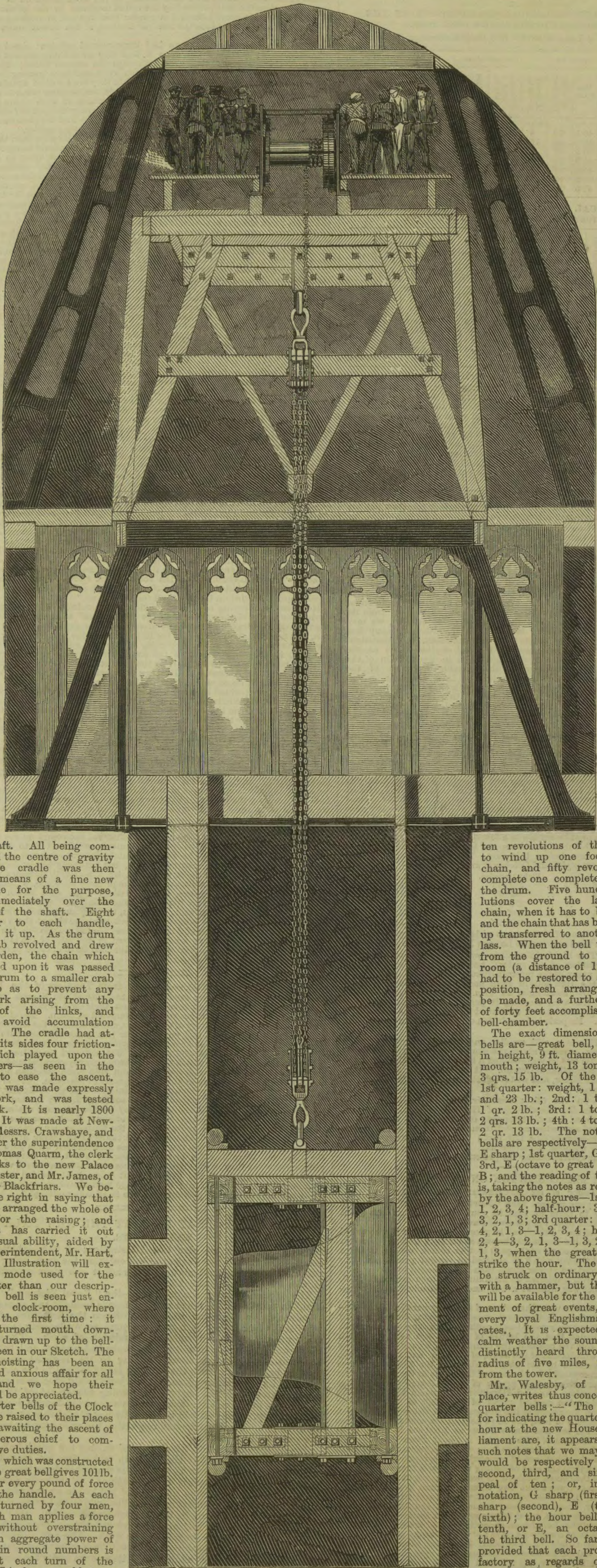
A REVOLT IN MOROCCO.—A letter from Tangiers of the 10th ult. in the *Akhbar* of Algiers says:—"The majority of the Moorish tribes composing the Chaouia lately revolted against their Caid, Ouled Rachid, in consequence of the heavy taxes which he imposed on them. The Chaouia almost surrounds the territory of Casablanca, and extends to the neighbourhood of Rabat on one side, and on the other to a great distance into the interior. The sheiks of the tribes now in revolt complained to the Emperor of Morocco of the conduct of their Caid, but obtained no redress. On returning from the war in which they had been recently engaged under the Emperor against the Zemours, they broke out into open rebellion against Ouled Rachid, and kept him in close confinement in his casba. At one time it was in contemplation by them to burn him in it with all his family, but, fortunately for him, the arrival of some soldiers, sent by the son of the Emperor, saved him from that fate, and any further attempt against him was suspended until the Emperor gave his orders. What those orders may be is not known, but it is probable that the Emperor may replace Ouled Rachid by another Caid, and take the opportunity of enriching himself by confiscating the hoards which the former has accumulated while governing the Chaouia. Meantime the insurgents wander about the country and pillage every one they meet. The inhabitants of Casablanca cannot venture to go beyond the gates of the town without being liable to fall into the hands of those marauders, and the gates are kept closed and well guarded night and day, in order to prevent the place itself being pillaged."

RAISING THE GREAT BELL AT THE NEW PALACE, WESTMINSTER.

On the next page we give two illustrations of this interesting event. Our small View shows the bell entering the arch, being propelled by levers upon a tramway. The larger one gives a sectional view of the mode of raising the bell.

The labour of lifting the great bell—the "Royal Victoria," "Big Ben," or whatever its name is to be—was brought to a successful termination on Thursday afternoon. Since the first turn of the windlass, which raised it from the ground on Wednesday morning, there was not a single moment's intermission of work. The windlasses were constantly in motion, the crabs had no rest, and the bell was continually, though slowly, moving to its destined chamber. Shortly before one o'clock the bell was safely lodged in the chamber which is its first resting-place. It has been found that fresh girders must be erected for the purpose of bearing the weight of the bell before it is hung, and for this purpose some considerable delay will be necessary. The bell will be formally hung probably on Monday or Tuesday. Some particulars respecting the processes for moving the great bell are annexed.

In giving some idea of the process of raising the great bell it is necessary to mention that the shaft up which the bell ascended is in the centre of the Clock Tower, and is somewhat more than 11 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 2 inches in proportions. It extends from the ground to the clock-room upwards of 180 feet in an unbroken line. Up the angles of this shaft timbers called guides had been fixed, to ease the ascent of the cradle with its ponderous burden. One side of the shaft was fitted up with some twelve or fourteen gas-jets, to light the interior during the progress of the work. The bell, placed on its side, rested on a stout oak bottom, as will be seen in the diagram, the sides of the cradle being added during its sojourn under the lower part



of the shaft. All being completed, and the centre of gravity found, the cradle was then raised by means of a fine new crab, made for the purpose, placed immediately over the aperture of the shaft. Eight men, four to each handle, then drew it up. As the drum of the crab revolved and drew up its burden, the chain which accumulated upon it was passed from the drum to a smaller crab behind, so as to prevent any possible jerk arising from the slipping of the links, and also to avoid accumulation of weight. The cradle had attached to its sides four friction-wheels, which played upon the guide-timbers—as seen in the diagram—to ease the ascent. The chain was made expressly for the work, and was tested link by link. It is nearly 1800 feet long. It was made at Newcastle, by Messrs. Crawshay, and tested under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Quarm, the clerk of the works to the new Palace of Westminster, and Mr. James, of Broadwall, Blackfriars. We believe we are right in saying that Mr. Quarm arranged the whole of the plan for the raising; and Mr. James has carried it out with his usual ability, aided by his able superintendent, Mr. Hart. Our large illustration will explain the mode used for the ascent better than our description. The bell is seen just entering the clock-room, where it rested the first time: it was then turned mouth downwards and drawn up to the bell-chamber, seen in our Sketch. The work of hoisting has been an arduous and anxious affair for all engaged, and we hope their labours will be appreciated.

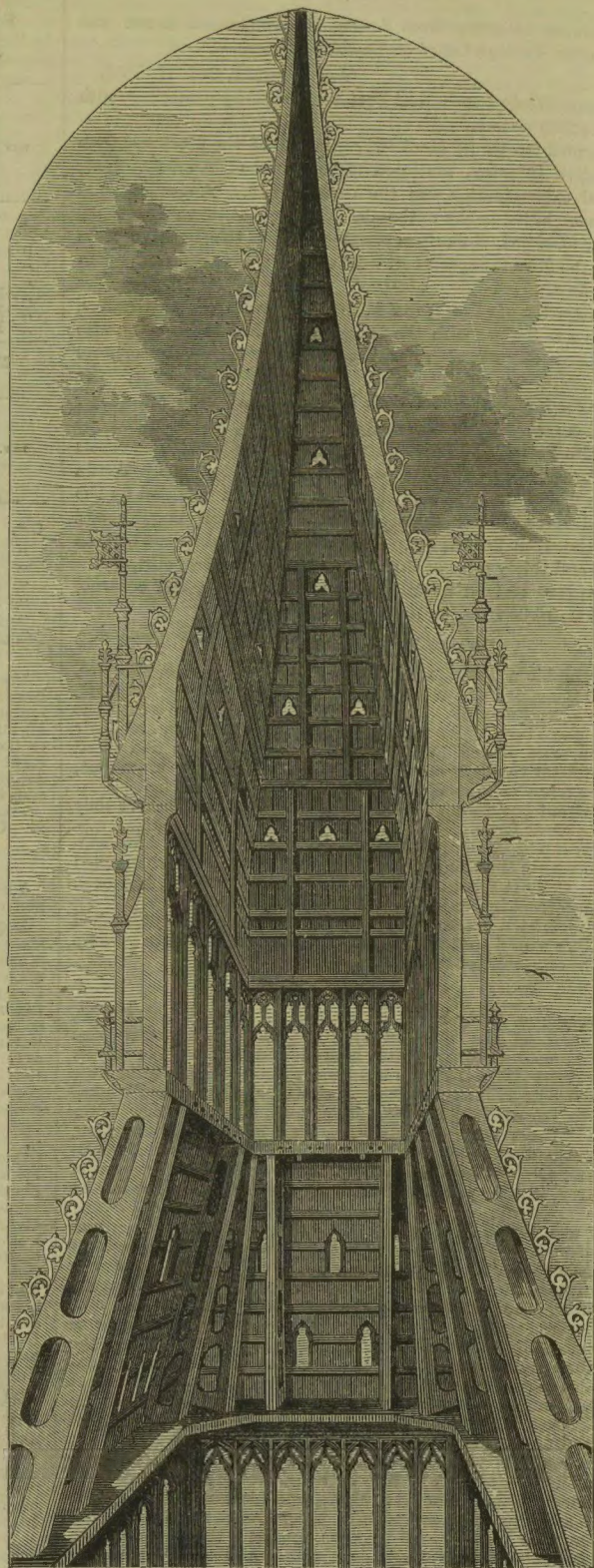
The quarter bells of the Clock Tower were raised to their places last week, awaiting the ascent of their ponderous chief to commence active duties.

The crab which was constructed to hoist the great bell gives 101 lb. of power for every pound of force applied to the handle. As each handle is turned by four men, and as each man applies a force of 15 lb. without overstraining himself, an aggregate power of 12,000 lb. in round numbers is obtained at each turn of the handle. This force would seem tremendous; but then it takes

ten revolutions of the handles to wind up one foot of the chain, and fifty revolutions to complete one complete round of the drum. Five hundred revolutions cover the latter with chain, when it has to be cleared, and the chain that has been hauled up transferred to another windlass. When the bell was raised from the ground to the clock-room (a distance of 190 feet) it had to be restored to an upright position, fresh arrangements to be made, and a further haulage of forty feet accomplished to the bell-chamber.

The exact dimensions of the bells are—great bell, 7 ft. 6 in. in height, 9 ft. diameter at the mouth; weight, 13 tons 10 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lb. Of the quarters: 1st quarter: weight, 1 ton 1 cwt. and 23 lb.; 2nd: 1 ton 5 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lb.; 3rd: 1 ton 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lb.; 4th: 4 tons 13 cwt. 2 qr. 13 lb. The notes of the bells are respectively—great bell, E sharp; 1st quarter, G; 2nd, F; 3rd, E (octave to great bell); 4th, B; and the reading of the chimes is, taking the notes as represented by the above figures—1st quarter: 1, 2, 3, 4; half-hour: 3, 1, 2, 4—3, 2, 1, 3; 3rd quarter: 1, 3, 2, 4—4, 2, 1, 3—1, 2, 3, 4; hour: 3, 1, 2, 4—3, 2, 1, 3—1, 3, 2, 4—4, 2, 1, 3, when the great bell will strike the hour. The latter will be struck on ordinary occasions with a hammer, but the clapper will be available for the announcement of great events, such as every loyal Englishman deprecates. It is expected that in calm weather the sound will be distinctly heard throughout a radius of five miles, measuring from the tower.

Mr. Walesby, of Waterloo-place, writes thus concerning the quarter bells:—"The four bells for indicating the quarters of each hour at the new Houses of Parliament are, it appears, to be of such notes that we may say they would be respectively the first, second, third, and sixth of a peal of ten; or, in musical notation, G sharp (first bell), F sharp (second), E (third), B (sixth); the hour bell being the tenth, or E, an octave below the third bell. So far so good, provided that each proves satisfactory as regards quality of tone, relative pitch, &c. But, with the utmost deference to the

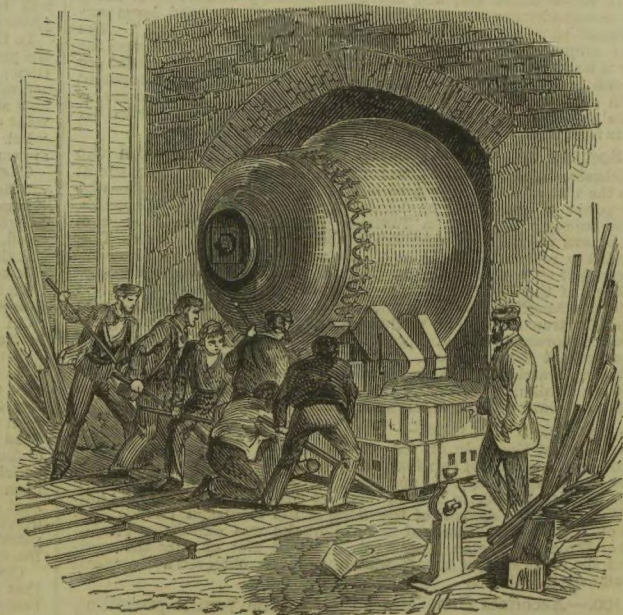


SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE CLOCK TOWER.

gentlemen intrusted with the superintendence of these matters, I think their arrangement a very tedious and inappropriate one for such very large bells, the notes of which will be so grave as to render it necessary to strike each bell in considerably slower succession than is usual with any other chimes in this kingdom. The following brief and simple composition, if performed upon the bells in very slow time, would, in my opinion, proclaim the quarters in a more intelligible and melodious manner:—

	To be indicated by bells.
1st quarter 1 3
2nd quarter, or half-hour 1 2 3
3rd quarter 3 2 1 3
4th quarter, or hour 1 2 3 6—10

In order that all persons whenever they hear the chimes may clearly understand which quarter is indicated without becoming impatient of listening, I have, it will be perceived, inserted only two notes for the first quarter, three for the second, and four for the third, concluding in each instance with the third bell (E, the keynote), thus affording repose to the musical ear. There are also four notes for the fourth quarter, which, however, is distinguished from any other by the introduction of the sixth bell (B, the dominant note), which calls for and is followed by the tenth, or hour bell (E, the fundamental note), with grand effect."



MOVING THE GREAT BELL.

MODE OF RAISING THE GREAT BELL.



THE TOWCESTER FLOWER SHOW.

FLOWER SHOW AT TOWCESTER.

THE pleasant little market-town of Towcester, in Northamptonshire, has recently been enlivened by a floral and horticultural exhibition, by a cattle show, and by a ploughing match—all under the auspices of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society. The town was gaily

decorated on the occasion with triumphal arches, flags, devices, &c.; and in the evening, in a large marquee of Edgington, erected on the premises of the Pomfret Arms, a dinner for two hundred was given, presided over by J. Yorke, Esq., and General Cartwright, supported by the leading nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. The whole affair was conducted in a most spirited manner, and

collected a townful of merry faces from an early hour in the day to its close.

The following particulars respecting the Flower Show are from the *Northampton Mercury*:—"In the abundance of their enthusiasm the good people of Towcester have inaugurated a Floral and Horticultural Exhibition, under the patronage of Lord Pomfret and



THE PAGE BANK COLLIERY-PIT ON FIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Lord Southampton, who must, we verily believe, have dismantled their greenhouses for the occasion. The show was held in the grounds of Mr. George Gurney, a short distance from the town, and had every advantage of a beautiful site to recommend it. There was an immense collection of plants, fruits, vegetables, and roots, in the open air. In different parts of the grounds were Edington's marquees, filled with rarest plants, fruits, and exotics of all kinds. Large groups of elegantly-dressed ladies, the rank and fashion of the neighbourhood, added to the gaiety of the scene. It is impossible to give anything like a detailed account of the plants: it was an *embarras des richesses*. There were vines in pots laden with huge bunches of the finest grapes; apple and pear trees in the same luxurious condition; and a show of dahlias and roses of unexampled splendour; pitcher-plants, and other rarities. One of the marquees was fitted up as an orchestra, in which the band of the 2nd Life Guards played during the exhibition. No expense or trouble had been spared to give éclat to the occasion, and the whole arrangements reflected the greatest credit on all engaged in them."

THE FIRE AT THE PAGE-BANK COLLIERY.

THE details of this terrible disaster, which took place on Thursday fortnight, have been given in previous numbers of this Journal, and on the preceding page we engrave the scene of the calamity. Page Bank, one of the Byer-green Collieries, worked by Messrs. Jackson and Co., of West Hartlepool, is situated about four miles from the city of Durham. The shaft of the pit is forty-five fathoms in depth and fifteen feet wide. The fire is supposed to have originated by a spark from the furnace falling into the shaft, and setting fire to the brattices. Immediately after its discovery, one of the overmen went down and sent orders through the workings for all to repair to the shaft-mouth, but the fire extended so rapidly that he had only time himself to escape before the shaft was one mass of fire, thus stopping all egress. An attempt was made by two of the overmen to descend, but they had not proceeded more than twelve or thirteen yards when they were driven back by a sulphurous vapour rising. Of the eighty-six men and boys who were in the pit seventy-six were on Friday so nearly drawn up alive.

A reporter of a local paper thus describes the bringing up of the dead:—"At half-past four, when the last of the living had been brought to daylight, a fearful signal was observed to be given by Mackay, the staithe-man. It was well understood, and the hopes which had up to that time been kept alive in the relatives of those still in the pit that those dear to them might be saved were destroyed. A chain and sheets were given to the staithe-man. With these he descended into the dark abyss on his fearful errand. The excitement and anxiety were now painfully intensified. After a longer interval than usual, the signal was given; one dead body had been fastened to the staithe-man, breast to breast; the rope was raised a yard or two, another corpse was slung to the rope, and now the dreadful load is being drawn up. The women cluster to the pit-mouth, and the bodies arrive. The first is that of a fine boy, about thirteen years of age. There is a beautiful expression upon his countenance, and nothing to indicate that his young life had been taken by a violent death. The body is unstrung, and a stalwart miner carries it with the tenderness and gentleness of a mother nursing her child to the anxious crowd. The child is recognised by its parents and sisters, and cries of agony rend the air. The other brought up is enveloped in a shroud; it is taken from the ropes, and the announcement that it is poor Kellett is made. Renewed wailings startle the spectators as he is borne to his home. This fearful scene is five times repeated. Each time the rope ascends it brings with it two corpses, one of a boy, another of a man. They are placed on stretchers, and taken to the crowd to be recognised and claimed, and the repetition of the same frightful scene produces the deepest feeling of awe and horror."

The workings have been examined, and, notwithstanding the long suspension of all ventilation, they have been found perfectly free from gas. In every respect the colliery is uninjured, beyond the damage to the shaft itself. Immediate measures were taken for effectually repairing the brattices and the injury done by the fire.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 17.—20th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 18.—St. Luke. Swift died, 1745.
TUESDAY, 19.—Accident at the Surrey Music Hall, 1858.
WEDNESDAY, 20.—Destruction of the Turkish Fleet at Navarino, 1827.
THURSDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar.—Death of Nelson, 1805.
FRIDAY, 22.—Full Moon, 8h. 19m., p.m. Moscow retaken, 1812.
SATURDAY, 23.—First serious encounter of Russians and Turks, 1853.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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COUNTRY NEWS.

as that afforded in the novels which administer to the gratification of the upper and middle classes, but that it is unaccompanied by the diffusion of any opinions or sentiments that can create political disaffection, or that can pander to vice, irreligion, or immorality. Some of these tales and novels, which please the wives and daughters of poor people, may be occasionally silly and inane; but so are very many of the fashionable novels which are patronised by the customers of provincial circulating libraries, and the numerous clientele of Mr. Mudie. Their inanity is at all events their worst fault. They inculcate no vice, gloss over and palliate no crime, and do not summon the blush of shame into the cheek of virtue. But even if they are inane—which is not to be asserted with truth—inanity itself is a means of education. The reader of a stupid story soon discovers it to be stupid, and desires more nourishing food. The heart has a learning of its own; and if popular literature reaches the heart, and stirs it to sympathy, the intellect is reached through that medium even more effectually than it would be through the colder, correcter, and perhaps more elegant logic of a literature that appeals to classes more learned, more fastidious, and more *blasé*. Though the millions who read the penny weekly journals are interested in the fictitious sorrows of the Dukes and Duchesses, Earls and Countesses, of romance, why should they not be?—are not Dukes and Earls interested in them too? And cannot lessons of humanity, of heroism, of truth, and of endurance be taught by the example of the rich, as well as by that of the poor. Can fiction draw a line that shall exclude the passions the errors, or the hopes and the sufferings of any human creature, high or low, from its truthful portraiture? If the poor man is not to be amused with the adventures, real or imaginary, of a Prince, why should a Prince be amused with the adventures, real or imaginary, of a Moll Flanders, a Joseph Andrews, or an Oliver Twist?

Let us trust that such speeches as that of Lord Brougham will give the *coup-de-grace* to this old and jealous error; and that our wisest statesmen, irrespective of party, convinced of the beneficial tendency of our cheap literature, will do all in their power to promote its dissemination among the people. It may be too much to expect that they will directly encourage it. In fact, it needs no encouragement; for if a paper like the *London Journal* can sell for hard cash more copies weekly than the Religious Tract Society, with all its agencies for dissemination, can give away, or by any means persuade the people to take, popular literature can be safely left to stand alone. What is wanted is that the State should remove obstructions from its way; and that it should cease, while avowing itself the friend of popular education, and voting large sums annually in its support, to impede the progress of education among the youth and adult population by its excise duty upon paper. To tax education at the rate of one million per annum by means of a paper duty, and then to expend a million or more upon schools, is not a very philosophic, or even a very sane, mode of procedure, and cannot by any stretch of courtesy be called profitable.

We cannot say that we look to the day that the working man will give up his beer or tobacco entirely for the sake of his penny paper, as Lord Brougham recommends. Such a remedy for the paper duty is somewhat too cumbrous and unnatural; and it would be almost as reasonable to advise Lord Shaftesbury and the bench of Bishops to give up mutton as well as wine for the sake of building new churches or augmenting the incomes of poor Curates. We are glad, however, to see, both from Lord Brougham's address at Liverpool and from the speeches of other prominent men of both Houses of Parliament, that there is some likelihood of a vigorous agitation against the paper duty during the next session. The impost cannot be long continued; and Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, who so much need popularity, cannot acquire it more cheaply and more certainly than by taking the sponge and wiping off the impost for ever. By so doing they will prove themselves the best friends that the cause of education has yet had in England.

THE COURT.

The Court will leave Balmoral for the south on Monday next, passing one night at Holyrood, and arriving in London on Tuesday evening. The Queen has received a succession of visitors during the past ten days. His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders closed his visit on Monday, and passed through London on Wednesday en route for Brussels. Among other guests of her Majesty may be mentioned the Count and Countess Persigny, Lord and Lady Cranworth, and Sir James and Lady Clark. Major-General Peel, Secretary for War, has closed his term of attendance on her Majesty, and has been succeeded by Lord Stanley, President of the Council for India. On Tuesday se'night the Queen and the Princess Louise drove out, while the Prince Consort, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Alfred enjoyed the diversion of deerstalking.

Yesterday se'night the Queen drove out with the Princess Helena and Prince Arthur. The Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, and the Count of Flanders went out shooting, accompanied by Count Persigny, Captain Burnell, and Lieut.-Colonel Ponsonby. The Queen gave a ball in the evening to the servants and gillies of the Castle and neighbourhood.

On Monday the Queen, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Helena, attended by the Hon. Miss Stopford, drove to Gairnshead. The Prince Consort went out deerstalking.

The weather is becoming cold and damp in the Highlands, and the return southwards is said to be pleasantly anticipated by the Court.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We understand that after the 9th of November, the Prince of Wales's seventeenth birthday, Mr. F. W. Gibbs, C.B., will retire from the office of tutor to his Royal Highness, which he has held since February, 1882, and that Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce will be appointed governor to his Royal Highness. The Rev. C. Tavor will act as chaplain and director of the Prince's studies. The future equerries to his Royal Highness will be appointed at the same time. We understand that they are Major Lindsay, Scots Fusilier Guards; Major Teesdale, C.B., Royal Artillery; Capt. G. Grey, Rifle Brigade; and, as extra equerry, Lord Valletort.

His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, accompanied by Capt. Burnell, returned to Grillon's Hotel on Tuesday from Balmoral.

His Excellency Marshal the Duke of Malakoff, French Ambassador at this Court, accompanied by his bride, arrived at Albert-gate House on Thursday.

His Excellency the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio have returned to town. His Excellency passed through Paris, where he assisted at the marriage of the Duke of Malakoff.

MR. G. P. R. JAMES, the distinguished novelist, and late her Majesty's Consul at Richmond, in Virginia, is now in London, on his way to Venice, to which place he has recently been appointed Consul, at an increased salary.

Sir John Ramsden has offered to give £3000 towards a public park for Huddersfield, provided the inhabitants will raise the rest of the money required, and purchase a certain plot of ground, thirty-two acres in extent, known as the Spring Greenwood estate, for the park, without levying any local rate.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Liverpool has been honoured throughout the week with the gathering of this social congress, being its second annual meeting. Amongst the readers of papers were Lord Brougham, Lord Lyttelton, Sergeant Worsley, Mr. John Locke, Mr. Edward Webster, the Rev. T. Carter, Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., the Rev. J. S. Howson, Miss Carpenter, Professor Alison, Dr. Farr, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, Lord John Russell, and Lord Shaftesbury. Miss Nightingale contributed two papers, but, owing to ill health, could not be present. On Monday the proceedings of the association commenced by a private meeting of the Council in the Library of St. George's Hall. At half-past three there was a special service in St. Nicholas Church—the most ancient ecclesiastical edifice in the town—when prayers were read by the Rector, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Bishop of Chester. The first general meeting was held at half-past seven o'clock the same evening. The noble hall, which is capable of accommodating 3000 people, was crowded in every part—a good sprinkling of the audience consisting of ladies. Lord John Russell, as president of the year, delivered an inaugural address of great length and varied interest—being chiefly a statement of the present position of various subjects which will occupy the attention of the association—the Consolidation of Statute Law, Reformatories, Bankruptcy Law Amendment, and Public Health. In conclusion, Lord John moved a vote of thanks to Lord Brougham, as president for the past year. This was seconded by Sir J. Pakington, and carried unanimously; after which a vote of thanks to Lord J. Russell for his address was moved by the Earl of Carlisle, in a speech of much personal favour to its object, and seconded by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, who spoke of the great part Lord John had taken in helping onward all the reforms of which he had spoken, and to which he had modestly forbore to allude in his speech. Lord John's reply, returning thanks, concluded the business of the first day. In Tuesday's proceedings the chief feature was an eloquent address by Lord Brougham on "Popular Literature." The address was delivered with all his Lordship's accustomed vigour of action and expression, and was warmly applauded throughout. An address was then delivered by Mr. W. Cowper, M.P., President of the Educational Department. At one o'clock the members and associates paid a visit to the Akbar reformatory frigate, which is moored in the Mersey. On returning to St. George's Hall, inaugural addresses were delivered by the Earl of Carlisle, President of the Punishment and Reformation Department; the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the Health Department; and by Sir J. Stephen, President of the Department of Social Economy. It had been arranged that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who is President of the Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law Department, should also have delivered his address this day; but a telegram was received from him stating that, just as he was stepping into the steamer at Kingston, to cross to Liverpool, it was brought to his notice that, as Keeper of her Majesty's Conscience in Ireland, he could not quit that country without her Majesty's permission under the sign manual. He had telegraphed for this to Balmoral, and intended to leave as soon as the constitutional embargo should be removed. A conversation took place in the evening at St. George's Hall. The exhibition of pictures of the Liverpool Academy was thrown open to members. The Philharmonic Society issued invitations to 150 of the non-resident members, and conversational meetings of the managers of reformatory schools and ragged schools were also held; Wednesday commenced the three days' work of the five sections. Section V., Social Economy, opened at ten o'clock, in the concert-room, when the Right Hon. Sir J. Stephen, K.C.B., president of the department, delivered his address. At half-past ten the other departments opened, and were occupied during the day in reading a number of papers on the subjects referred to each. For the evening, the authorities of Queen's College had invited 150 members and associates (non-residents of Liverpool) to be present at an address to be delivered by Lord Brougham. The Liverpool Society of Fine Arts opened its exhibition of paintings to members and associates during the course of the evening.

LADY HAVELOCK IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Friday week Sir John Ratcliff was privileged to entertain Lady Havelock, who was passing through Birmingham from the north to London. A few days previously the Mayor received a letter from her Ladyship, stating that she would have occasion to pass through the town, and expressing the pleasure it would give her to be able to think him in person, and through him the Corporation, for the address voted to her immediately after her great bereavement—the first address she had received, and one that had given her much consolation. Lady Havelock reached Birmingham on Friday about two o'clock, and was met by the Mayor, who entertained her at his residence. Lady Havelock was accompanied by her two daughters, and by General Havelock, the only surviving brother of the late Sir Henry. Lady Havelock took occasion more than once to express her deep gratitude for the sympathy she had received from the warm-hearted people of Birmingham, and for the kindness with which the Mayor had greeted her.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The usual autumnal meetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales are about to be held at Halifax, commencing on Monday next, and continuing throughout the week. On the evening of that day there is to be a public devotional meeting, when an address will be delivered by the Rev. John Kennedy of Stepten. Similar gatherings will be held in adjacent places with a view to interest the churches of the district in the proceedings of the Union. The first session for deliberation will be held on Tuesday morning, when the chair will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Alliott, who will deliver an inaugural address. It is intended to have a paper read on "The State of Congregationalism in Wales," by the Rev. Thomas Rees, of Beaufort. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson will read a paper on a subject which at present occupies a large share of denominational attention—the formation of a fund to assist aged ministers to retire from the active work of the ministry. Discussion will be invited on the subject, and an opportunity will be afforded of remarking on pastoral incomes and church finance generally; after which a resolution will be proposed remitting the whole subject to a committee for consideration. In the evening a public meeting will be held in favour of denominational evangelistic effort, at which Mr. Samuel Morley will preside. Brief addresses will be delivered on Home, Ireland, the Colonies, and Chapel Building, and a resolution will be submitted in favour of these objects. On Wednesday morning a full consideration of the means whereby the Gospel may be more fully extended by the denomination among the people of the country will be taken up. The subject will be introduced by a paper from the Rev. J. C. Harrison. In the evening of Wednesday a meeting will be held for the illustration and enforcement of congregational principles. At the morning session of Thursday the Rev. Dr. Hailey, President of New College, will deliver a lecture on "Oliver Heywood, or early Nonconformity in the border country of Lancashire and Yorkshire." The remainder of the session will be devoted to a consideration of the various points it may evolve. In the evening a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster. On Friday morning the friends and supporters of the Congregational Board of Education will be entertained at breakfast, after which the subject of popular education will be advocated. The Great Northern Railway, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire, have announced their intention of issuing return tickets at a single fare.

THE BURNS CENTENARY.—Nothing (says the *Ayrshire Express*) could more clearly and pleasingly demonstrate—if, indeed, the proof were needed—the ever-widening circle of the fame of Robert Burns, and the heart-homage paid to his genius, not only by his countrymen, who cherish his memory with a loyal affection which only deepens with time, but by all in whom "the consecration and the poet's dream" awakens sympathy, reverence, and gratitude, than the arrangements that are being made throughout Great Britain and America for the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, on the 25th of January next. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., of Kilkerran, has consented to occupy the chair; and Professor Aytoun having been asked to officiate as orator on the occasion, the accomplished author of "The Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" in reply says:—"The occasion being one of so much interest, I shall at once accept the invitation, esteeming myself honoured in being allowed to take part at a commemorative gathering in remembrance of the great national poet of Scotland, held at the place of his birth." Invitations are being issued to the leading legal, literary, and artistic celebrities of the day; the demonstration is to be held at Alloway, in a pavilion to be erected in close proximity to the "auld clay biggin," the plans for which are already in the hands of the architects; a list of stewards, embracing the flower of the Scottish country gentlemen, will be published in due time, and all the Burns clubs in Ayrshire and the west of Scotland will be asked to send deputations of their number.

FESTIVITIES AT DUNRAVEN CASTLE.—On Saturday last the numerous tenantry on the Dunraven estates, in Glamorganshire, were invited by their landlord, the venerable and popular Dowager Countess, to the castle, and, with a large array of the gentry and principal inhabitants of the district, partook of her Ladyship's profuse hospitality and generosity. The guests were permitted to roam *ad libitum* through the grounds, conservatories, and noble pile of buildings. A band of music was in attendance, and the Countess and members of her family mixed and conversed with the throng with the most unrestrained affability. Dinner was subsequently served.

THE NEW ORGAN IN QUEEN-SQUARE CHAPEL, BRIGHTON.—This instrument, built by Mr. Snell of London, was opened on Tuesday evening last, the 12th inst. Mr. J. T. Cooper, of London, presided with his well-known ability. A choir of forty voices sang several of the fine choruses from Handel's "Messiah" in excellent style. Mr. Bishop, a blind gentleman, sang the tenor solos "Comfort ye my people" and "Every valley," in a very superior manner. The inauguration gave evident pleasure to all present.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS IN CHESTER.—(To the Editor.)—The statement in your last week's Number as to the fountains in Chester is quite correct; but, as fair play is a jewel in the eyes of all Englishmen, it is but justice to remark that the example was set by Mr. Elgar Garston, a merchant of Liverpool, who first presented four fountains to Chester (his native place), which are placed at the four gates of the ancient city, and are highly valued by the inhabitants.

THE MAYOR OF MELBOURNE, Mr. Smith, is going a round of festivities. He was entertained at dinner by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh on Friday week, when a large party was invited to meet his Worship. On Wednesday Mr. Smith was in Manchester; in Liverpool on Friday; and on Tuesday next he will dine, by special invitation, with Sir John Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham.

NEW RAILWAYS.—The opening of the Lewes and Uckfield Railway, the first turf of which was cut on the 5th of December last, took place on Monday, on which occasion the directors, many of the shareholders, and between 500 and 600 other persons, went from Lewes to Uckfield by special train, the journey occupying about half an hour. A dinner to celebrate the event afterwards took place, at which the chairman of the board of directors presided, about 130 gentlemen being present. The ceremony of cutting the first turf of the Symington, Biggar, and Broughton Railway took place on Thursday week near Biggar. Although the morning set in threateningly, the weather cleared up towards the afternoon, when a procession was formed nearly a mile in length, and comprising amongst others a numerous body of the masonic fraternity of the district. On arriving at the spot, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, taking the spade from Mr. Cunningham, contractor, turned the first turf amid the rapturous cheers of the multitude. Mr. Baillie Cochrane then mounted the hustings and delivered an address, which was received with immense applause.

AT GLANOGWEN, on Saturday last, the third anniversary of the consecration of Christ Church was kept with great rejoicing. There was morning service at ten o'clock, when the very large number present, though it was market-day, testified to the interest felt on the occasion. In the afternoon a procession was formed, and the school children, to the number of about 230, walked through the principal streets, headed by the school-master and the teachers; and at half-past three they all reassembled in the school-room, where tea and cake had been prepared for them. At six o'clock all repaired to evensong; after which service an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Morgan, Llandegai.

IN ASHBURNE CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE, a very fine organ has just been erected to the memory of the late Mr. Corden of that place, who bequeathed £23,000 to the Lichfield Church Extension Society. The cost of it is about £850. Its inauguration took place on Tuesday, the 5th inst., in the presence of a congregation from the town and neighbourhood amounting to 1500 persons. The services, which were choral, were well executed by between eighty and ninety voices. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. J. R. Errington, Vicar. The Bishop of Lichfield preached an admirable sermon; and the collection amounted to £110 10s. 5jd. Mr. Burton, of Bradford, presided at the organ, which is the work of Messrs. Hill and Son, of London.

WHALE HUNT.—An exciting scene was witnessed in Wick Bay a few days ago. About nine in the morning a shoal of whales entered between the headlands, and disported themselves in all parts of the bay. Immediately on their appearance boats put out from the harbour and river mouth, manned by exterminised crews, who, armed with fowling-pieces, graplines, stones, and other missiles, commenced a desperate attack upon the monsters. The assault was, however, more eager than well regulated, and after much hard rowing the pursuers were baffled by the return of the shoal to the open sea, where the chase was kept up for some time, but without effect. The shoal numbered about twenty, some of them varying in size from thirty to forty feet, and the scene as they rushed hither and thither, pressed by the boats into shallow water, was as exciting as it was novel.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the members of the South-West Middlesex Agricultural Association was held at Heston, near Hounslow, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Viscount Villiers. There was a show of stock and poultry, and a ploughing match. The show of stock was excellent, both in quantity and quality, and was a decided improvement upon that of former years. The dinner took place in a large tent erected in the rear of the Rose and Crown Inn, and—besides the noble president, Mr. Hanbury, M.P., Hon. G. Byng, M.P., Rev. Mr. Deburgh, West Drayton—about one hundred gentlemen and yeomen of the district were present. The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Surrey Agricultural Association was held on Wednesday, and, after the usual ploughing match and exhibition of implements, the members and friends dined together at the King's Head Inn. Mr. J. I. Briscoe, M.P., for the western division of the county, occupied the chair. There was a numerous attendance, but considerable disappointment was evinced at the absence of Mr. H. Drummond. The first Devonshire agricultural meeting for the season was held at Monkton, near Honiton, on Monday. There was a ploughing match, and prizes were awarded to farmers in the district for the best cultivated farm, and to labourers for having brought up large families without parochial aid. At the dinner which was afterwards held Mr. R. S. Gard, M.P. for Exeter, presided.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. S. Banks, Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, Rural Dean, to be Official to the Archdeacon of Ely; Rev. J. Fawcett, Perpetual Curate of Low Moor, to be Official for the Archdeaconry of Craven; Rev. R. E. Wallis to be Priest Vicar in Wells Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. J. Radcliff to be Rector and Vicar of Kilkaree, Kilmore; Rev. G. R. Ferris to Hulcot, Bucks; Rev. H. Fuller to Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire; Rev. J. S. Moore to Crofton, Yorkshire; Rev. G. A. Trevor to Rokeby, Yorkshire; Rev. A. Wodehouse to Easton, near Winchester. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Atkinson to Cockerham, near Lancaster; Rev. T. G. Clark to Odham; Rev. E. Capel Cure to St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford; Rev. W. Mortimer to Garvaghy, Dromore; Rev. F. Sugden to Great Hale, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. H. Vale to Tideswell, Derbyshire; Rev. F. P. Willington to East and West Rudham, Norfolk; Rev. W. Harker to Pulloxhill, Beds. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. G. S. Drow to St. Barnabas, South Kennington. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. C. G. Baskerville to the Bath Penitentiary; Rev. J. Gammage to the Gold Fields in British Columbia; Rev. J. Richardson to Appleby Gaol, Westmorland; Rev. J. C. Roberts to the Union, Wrexham, Denbighshire; Rev. G. Robinson to Keynsham Union, Somerset; Rev. H. F. Woolrych to Watford Union, Herts. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. W. J. Allen to Trull, Somerset; Rev. J. Goodwin to Licker, near Bromsgrove; Rev. F. W. Greenstreet to the New Church, Wintebourne Down, Bristol; Rev. H. T. Hill to Preston Wynne, Herefordshire; Rev. G. Renaud to Clondown, Somerset; Rev. J. Robinson to Eilton in Holiness, Yorkshire; Rev. W. H. White to St. James, Southampton; Rev. A. J. Williams to Drayton, near Wallingford; Rev. C. Withery to Bream, Gloucestershire. *Curae:* Rev. J. Bates to East Donyland, Essex; Rev. A. N. Beamish to Studley, Towbridge; Rev. W. G. Box to St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, Surrey; Rev. W. T. C. Brande to West Monkton, Somerset; Rev. J. Bywater to Boston, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. Cox to West Ilsley, Berks; Rev. M. W. Currie to Longworth with Charney, Berks; Rev. W. Devenish to Publow, Somerset; Rev. R. A. Gent to the Scilly Isles, Cornwall; Rev. E. Godfrey to St. Saviour, Bath; Rev. E. Godson to St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton; Rev. G. Harpur to South Collingham, Notts; Rev. E. H. Haskins to Cromwell, Notts; Rev. R. A. Keddie to Fitzhead, Somerset; Rev. T. Hoskins to Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford; Rev. G. Macleir to St. Barnabas, South Kennington; Rev. J. P. Pearson to Dorington, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. S. Percival to Bramdean, Alresford, Hants; Rev. J. Price to Cromcombe, Somerset; Rev. W. Roberts to Clondown, Somerset; Rev. C. W. Ross to West Deeping, Lincolnshire; Rev. A. Rowlands to Cwmelfelin in Bedwelly, Monmouthshire; Rev. F. J. Taverner to Great Grimby, Lincolnshire; Rev. G. V. Thorpe to Churchill, Somerset; Rev. G. S. Traneler to St. Stephen, Bristol; Rev. E. S. Williams to Ervington, Inglestone, Essex; Rev. S. W. Watson to Plumland, Cumberland; Rev. J. Williams to Larne, in the county of Antrim.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—A service of plate was presented on Wednesday to the Rev. John Cooper, M.A., Senior Fellow and Dean, and late Tutor, of Trinity College, Cambridge, by the parishoners of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge, where he has officiated as Vicar for a period of more than fourteen years. The presentation took place in the school-room of the parish, in the presence of the majority of the most influential parishioners—the Rev. the Master of Christ's College (Dr. Cartmell) presiding. The presents consisted of a massive tea and coffee service in silver, with a cake-basket and salver; these were the product of subscription among the ratepayers, and were of the most massive description; to these were added a silver inkstand, the contribution of the Sun-lay-school teachers and scholars, and an elaborately silver-mounted ivory paper-cutter, subscribed for by Mr. Cooper's allotment tenants. The parishoners of Dudley have presented a handsome testimonial to the Rev. Augustin Williams, of St. David's College, Lampeter, who has been for four years Curate of St. Thomas's Church in that town. Testimonials of respect have also been presented during the last few days to the Rev. Eneas B. Hutchinson, B.A., Incumbent of St. James's Church, Devonport, and Chaplain to her Majesty's Dockyard at Koyham; to the Rev. Barnard Elliot Percy, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, late officiating Minister at Cockerham, Lancashire; to the Rev. James Dugan, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, Curate of Habergam Hayes, Burnley, Lancashire; to the Rev. Henry Mitchell, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Curate of Silverton, near Collymouth, Devonshire; and to the Rev. Peter John Jarbo, Chaplain to the Sailors' Home, North Shields.

CAPTAIN CHARLES FRASER, of the 7th Hussars, is gradually recovering from the severe wound he received at the battle of Nawabgunge, in June last. The brute of that hard-fought contest fell, it will be remembered, almost wholly on two squadrons of the 7th Hussars and the third battalion of the Rifle Brigade. After the first dashing charge of the Hussars the enemy reformed in great force; and then it was that Captain Fraser sought and obtained permission to attack them a second time, which he did so effectually, at the head of his squadron, that every man was killed. Almost the last survivor struck Captain Fraser with his falwar, severing his hand. The wound was so severe that the young officer fell from his horse and nearly expired from loss of blood. Sir Hope Grant makes honourable mention of Captain Fraser in his despatch; and remarked to a commanding officer that "it was one of the most brilliant *faits d'armes* he ever saw."

S K E T C H E S A T C A N T O N .



PANIC AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES—"GREAT FIRING AND NO EXECUTION."

We this week engrave two more of the Drawings which we received by the last Overland Mail from our Special Artist and Correspondent in China, indicative of the leading events in Canton during the previous fortnight.

PANIC AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

This (says our Correspondent) is as it appeared on the morning of the attack on the working party. There was much rushing, firing, and talking. On the right are the commissariat stores, French and

English; on the left is a breastwork: the troops are firing at the walls of the houses opposite. In the centre of the Sketch is a portion of the wall that goes round Canton: this is the way to go to head-quarters—there is a mat sentry-box on one side and a roofed-in post on the other. At this post the Braves thrust in a bag of powder. In the corner, left side, is part of the joss-house occupied by the 65th Bengal N.I. Under the mat shed the doctor is dressing the wounds of sepoys.

DEMOLISHING HOUSES.

The second Engraving (continues our Artist) represents the "Bamboo Rifles" pushing down the remains of burnt houses. An orderly is saying "Figtee, figtee!" (make haste!), and they are singing out "Ly, ly, ly; ly, ly, ly!" by way of keeping time. The dust of the falling wall, the smoke of the yet smouldering rafters, the glare of the white-hot sun, and the unpleasant footing of loose brick render this task rather an unpleasant one.



DEMOLISHING HOUSES IN CANTON.



WELCOME GIVEN IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. TO A PRIMROSE FROM ENGLAND.—FROM A LITHOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY MR. H. GRAVES AND CO., OF PALL-MALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

We would willingly have spared the Cesarewitch to an American, and should have been glad had one of the honours of the turf—not the lue Ribbon, but a respectable Red one—had fallen to a gentleman who has done us the honour to bring horses across the Atlantic to compete for it. But it was not to be. Roman Candle made way for the great Priores in vain, and Rocket, shooting forth in emulation of the comet, annihilated space and time, and made his backers happy. Priores, however,

Close on his flying traces came,
And all but won that desperate game.

But America will doubtless carry off the prize one of these days. Where is the progeny of her celebrated horse who ran so fast in harness that a stranger in the vehicle thought he was in a churchyard, until assured that it was the animal's preternatural speed that reduced the distances between the milestones to nothing? All in good time. By the way, Lord Derby, having sold his "crack" horse to Lord Glasgow, has rendered it necessary for those who sneer at his racing, while Lord Palmerston's passed uncensured, to invent some new euphemism for him than "the noble owner of Toxophilite."

The transmission of such a name as that of the Duke of Wellington will long be a matter of deep interest to the countryman of the conqueror of Napoleon. That interest will sanction the mention here of the demise of the heir presumptive to the title. Lord Charles Wellesley, the great Duke's second son, is no more. He leaves children, two of them sons. A memoir of his Lordship will be found in our necrology, in another column.

Another oration has proceeded from the eloquent lips of Lord Brougham, who has attended the Liverpool meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, and has delivered an address upon popular literature. Somewhat lengthy, it was, nevertheless, extremely interesting to those who find satisfaction in observing the progress of a healthy journalism for the humbler classes. His Lordship went into statistics of the enormous sale of some of the penny publications, and remarked upon the good they effected, both in driving vile works from the market, and in supplying readers not merely with what was negatively but positively good. Referring to the great success of the republication of Sir Walter Scott's fictions in the *London Journal*, Lord Brougham expressed the curious wish that the reissue had been accompanied by a protest against the liberties taken by the author with history, and also by a commentary correcting Sir Walter's false principles. "Even in our ashes live their wonted fires;" and it is less remarkable that Lord Brougham, whose brilliant intellect is by no means in ashes, should retain his *Edinburgh Review* instincts, than that his keen mind should not have reminded him of the absurdity of such a method of treating fiction, or any product of art. When students for Government situations are put through a course of "Waverley"—when Sir Bulwer Lytton will give no colonial office to a man not up in "Harold"—when the Chancellor of the Exchequer refuses to believe in the multiplication of any clerk who cannot stand an examination in "Tancred"—in short, when books avowedly written to amuse our leisure are made the obligatory studies of our severer hours—it will be time enough to get "Quentin Durward" and "Kenilworth" edited with references to the art of verifying the dates. But in the meantime imagine the effect of a Brougham edition of "Ivanhoe." "Cast my innocence into the scale," said the unfortunate Rebecca in the Preceptory, "and my glove of silk will outweigh the glove of iron." The Brougham editor would add—"Note. This is simply metaphorical, as innocence is not a thing to be weighed. It is also extremely improbable that a prisoner would exchange repartee with her judge. Silk gloves were not used in England until eleven years later. Iron is an inaccurate expression—it should have been steel. The whole trial is most ridiculously conducted, as any barrister of three years' standing can testify: there appears to have been no cross-examination, and the witnesses were not ordered out of court.—Ed." Pleasant reading the Brougham edition would be, and the process would be thoroughly in accordance with the conditions on which art excites, instructs, and delights. But, having made this protest for reverence due to the works of the greatest novelist England has ever produced, we would not part from Lord Brougham without an acknowledgment of the energy and ability of his address. Lord John Russell also delivered a very admirable oration; and, however short the association may come of the grand objects which it proposes to itself, good is ever done by truths being uttered, in manly fashion, by the heads of the people.

No one who looks at the papers with any kind of attention can fail to be struck with the constant recurrence of the melancholy record of self-destruction just now prevalent. There is no theory to be deduced from what will most probably, at the end of the ordinary period of computation of casualties, be shown to create no excess in the average of such lamentable incidents of civilisation; but the frequency of those painful incidents at this moment is indisputable. It is impossible to take up a daily journal without finding at least one such narrative, but the number is usually larger. Now it is a foreigner possessed of means, now a despondent merchant, now a deserted girl, now an escaped lunatic, now a rejected lover, now a prosperous solicitor, now a hypochondriacal old maid, now a child afraid of correction, now a five-times convicted felon. All, "wildly importunate," seek rest in an act of guilt. We repeat that there is no reason for raising any theory upon the circumstance; but in every one's mouth is the observation that the number of suicides just now is singularly large.

France and Portugal would seem to have got up a "difficulty" for the express purpose of foreign journalists. It is now stated that the ultimatum of France has been sent or is on its way, and that, unless the captured ship be at once restored and compensation promised, ambassadors will be withdrawn, and something worse may follow. The mediation of a third nation has been, it is said, rejected. French writers accuse England—that is, Lord Malmesbury—of stimulating Portugal to stand up against her tremendous antagonist, promising to back her at need—an allegation to which those best acquainted with our Foreign Office may give what credence they like. The French dispatch a couple of large vessels to the Tagus, to give weight to their other missive, and the situation altogether looks menacing; but we have seen such things before, and no rupture has taken place. Perhaps M. Walewski is minded to take a leaf out of Lord Malmesbury's book, and do in the matter of the ship in question what the Earl did at Naples.

People are too much wearied by the length of the Weeton investigation to pay much attention to the details; nor does it seem likely that out of the inquiry itself there will proceed any results of value. But, though the Commissioners may be unable to convict anybody, and may express themselves with virtuous severity against all who have business to attend to and do not care to sacrifice time and create enemies by coming out to reveal all that they know regarding Government contracts, there is a well-grounded belief among men of business that there is a great deal of jobbing and a great deal of corruption somewhere or other, and that though (and Heaven forbid we should deny it!) everybody who is named or may be named can be proved to be the most conscientious, scrupulous, vigilant official that ever lived, somehow or other the nation gets "done."

THE PRIMROSE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

[The common field primrose, that grows in such beautiful luxuriance in the meadows and green lanes of the British Isles, is unknown in Australia. Two or three years ago it was reported in a newspaper of Melbourne, Australia, that an English primrose had been imported in a wardian-case, and would be brought on shore from a ship in the harbour, to be exhibited in the city. The announcement excited a great sensation. Upwards of three thousand people turned out into the streets to see the gentle stranger brought ashore, and the pressure of the crowd was so great that it was found necessary to call out the police to preserve order, and to make a line, through which the primrose might be escorted on shore, to be seen by all her admirers.]

I.

She comes!—make way, ye people!—stand reverently aside;
She comes!—the gentle traveller, in purity and pride;
Shower welcomes fair upon her,
To show befitting honour;
And give her love and homage from hearts and kindling eyes;
And believe her, and receive her, with a thousand sympathies.

II.

She has crossed the stormy ocean, a pilgrim to our shore,
As fresh as Youth and Beauty, and dear as days of yore;
Stand back! for she is tender,
And delicate, and slender;
And a rude, too boisterous greeting, well meant although it be,
Might endanger our sweet stranger, from the land beyond the sea.

III.

Oh! the love that she awakens, and the smiles, twin-born with tears,
That her pleasant face upsummons from the depths of other years,
When we were blithe and youthful,
And fresh of heart and truthful,
And roamed by rippling rivers, and woodland pastures wild,
To meet her, and to greet her, in the valleys where she smiled.

IV.

How often, in life's morning, when none but she was nigh,
And the blithe free lark above us, sprinkling music from the sky,
Beside the stile we've waited,
Until evening hours belated,
To breathe the youthful passion, that was bold as well as coy,
To some maiden, love-beladen, full of innocence and joy!

V.

How often, in life's noontime, when our boys and girls were young,
We have taken them to meadows, where the early blossoms sprung,
In that well-beloved far-land;
And wove them many a garland
Of buttercups and daisies, and primrose blushing fair,
And entwined them, and enshrined them, 'mid the clusters of their hair!

VI.

Stand back, ye joyous people!—ye shall see her, every one;
Ye shall see her, but not touch her—where we place her in the sun:
She shall smile on you serenely,
And fairy-like and queenly;
And pour upon your spirits, like the dew from Heaven's own dome,
The feelings, and revealings, and memories of Home!

The Engraving on the preceding page is taken, by permission, from a coloured lithograph published by Mr. Henry Graves, of Pall-mall, publisher to the Queen. The original picture of "A Primrose from England" is in the possession of T. W. Kennard, Esq.

MUSIC.

OUR only musical entertainment at present is the ENGLISH OPERA AT DRURY LANE, carried on by Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison. They have announced a three-months' season, of which more than one month has elapsed; and, till Monday last, they have confined themselves entirely to Balfe's "Rose of Castile," which, it will be remembered, had "run" at the Lyceum almost the whole of the previous season. It is true that this opera has been continuing to draw excellent houses—a temptation to its constant repetition which Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison, it would seem, have been unable to resist. But the practice of wearing a successful piece threadbare—running it to death—though often resorted to by the cupidity of managers, is not esteemed good policy. It defeats its own object, and may be said to be "killing the goose that lays the golden eggs."

On Monday last, however, the monotony of the Drury Lane entertainment was broken by the production of an English version of "Martha"—Flotow's opera, which was given in an Italian dress last season at the Royal Italian Opera with by no means remarkable success. "Martha" cannot be regarded as a novelty: it has been long known, and looked upon as a mediocre work of a third-rate composer—a man who, without original genius or any style of his own, has gained some share of popularity in Germany by clever imitations. This opera is redolent of Auber, whose manner is closely, nay, slavishly, copied, though the copy is very far from the sparkling brilliancy and high finish of the original. The piece, too, is French in the subject as well as in the character of the music. The leading incident—the freak of a court lady and her maid, who go to a country fair disguised as a couple of peasant girls, where they get hired by two young farmers—is piquant, and well calculated to be the foundation of a light comic trifle; but it is overlaid by a heavy load of tiresome sentimentality. "Martha," in short, is not entitled, by its merit or importance, to be brought forward at a theatre whose management professes to be actuated by the desire of giving a new impulse to our national opera.

The performance on Monday night, nevertheless, is entitled to unmingled praise; and, indeed, we could not but regret that such admirable singing, such sprightly acting, so excellent an orchestra and chorus, and so complete and elegant a *mise en scène*, were not employed upon a work of higher intrinsic worth. There was a full house and no lack of applause; but Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison have too much theatrical experience to estimate from a first night's reception the real success of a piece. Mr. Balfe, we hear, has completed a new opera for them, and they will do well to lose no time in bringing it forward.

ITALIAN OPERA IN AMERICA.—A company of Italian singers—including M. and Madame Gassier, Signor Stefani, Signor Pierini, and Signor Peruggi—who have recently been performing in New York, have achieved a success which the newspapers of that city describe as almost unparalleled. The operas of which we have already received mention as having been produced are the "Sonnambula," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," and the "Barbiere," and of these the most successful seems to have been the "Trovatore," as it afforded to Madame Gassier an opportunity of distinguishing herself in the part of *Leonora*—a character which she had never before essayed. The *New York Atlas*, in speaking of this performance, says:—"The *Leonora* of Madame Gassier surpassed our wildest expectations. Her execution was fully equal to all the exigencies of the difficult and trying music of this opera, and her voice was richly fresh and sympathetic. No artist save Malibran ever before established herself so firmly, in so short a time, in the hearts of the people as Madame Gassier."

THE ARMY CLOTHING INQUIRY.—The Royal Commissioners adjourned their inquiry on Friday week to the 21st ult., when they will meet again in London, after paying a visit to Weeton on the previous day. On Monday, the 25th inst., they will commence the investigation into the management of the dépôt at Woolwich.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday Mr. Charles Mathews, with his American bride, appeared in the comedy of "London Assurance." Mr. Mathews, as might be expected, undertook the part of *Dazzle*, and supported it with his usual ease and felicity. His gaiety and vivacity do not seem to have decreased in the slightest degree; and he has, besides, recovered his original slimness, which will prove a great advantage to him in his peculiar rôles. Mrs. Mathews is an actress evidently well acquainted with stage business, and of attractive person. Her *Lady Gay Spanker* was vigorous, spirited, and well sustained, though her physique is limited, art supplying the deficiencies in this respect. Both were well received by an overcrowded house.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Wilkie Collins, whose taste leads him to the intense in romance and the drama, made on Monday a new essay in the latter on the stage of this theatre. The peculiar interest connected with this kind of piece commenced with the title—namely, "The Red Vial;" such main title being thus subdivided:—"Act I. Fourth of June! Act II. The Physician's Secrets! Act III. The Alarm Clock!!!" The audience might have been prepared by such an announcement for what they had to expect; and, having gone to the theatre to sup full of horrors, should scarcely have complained of the dish afterwards for having been too highly spiced. Mr. Collins, we think, has good ground to protest against the injustice; and will, doubtless, hold on his way yet awhile, notwithstanding the disapprobation expressed by the *uncritical* portion of the audience. We use this term advisedly, because the critic, however unpleasant the theme of a drama, still looks to the treatment, and, if he finds evidences of art notwithstanding, is disposed to give the author credit for a triumph over difficulties. Not so the ordinary playgoer. He condemns the play simply because it displeases him, and goes no deeper into the question of taste. Mr. Collins was, of course, provided against such a contingency, and will demand a more judicial decision. The play, such as it is, is the vehicle of some magnificent acting on the part of Mrs. Stirling. She makes quite a *Lady Macbeth* character of the physician's widow, *Madame Bergmann*, who has inherited from her husband a fatal legacy—his medicine, or rather his poison, chest. The possession of this has an irresistible fascination, to which she yields. Having incurred debt, and robbed *Isaac Rodenberg* (Mr. Addison) to a large amount, in order to promote her daughter's marriage with the son of his partner, *Max Keller*; and being convicted of the fraud, and only forgiven on condition of restoring the money within six months; she, on failing to find the money by the required time, mixes poison with the lemonade intended for *Rodenberg*, then on a sick bed. But she has to trust to its being administered by *Hans Grimm* (Mr. Robson), her fellow servant, a half lunatic, but sympathetically devoted to his master. The "inspired idiot" has watched her proceedings, and, rummaging the same medicine-chest afterwards, discovers an antidote, which he substitutes for the draught prepared by the housekeeper. This antidote has the property of "suspending the functions of life," and accordingly the body of the patient gets taken to the Frankfurt dead-house, where it is followed by *Madame* and *Hans*. The former has given the latter "the red vial," as containing a restorative for low spirits; and *Hans*, not knowing how far to believe her, tries ten drops on herself, which are fatal. Her death occurs just at the point of time when the merchant recovers from his trance, and the poor unfortunate culprit receives a letter containing the necessary remittance to make good the stolen money. We have already spoken highly of Mrs. Stirling; and we must also give high praise to Mr. Robson for his delineation of the idiot witness, and, as it were, clairvoyant devotion of poor half-lunatic *Hans*. A difficult conception to embody, Mr. Robson nevertheless gave a decided outline and abundance of colour to the portrait, which, notwithstanding the drawbacks of the first night, will yet bring him, we trust, reputation and profit.

ASTLEY'S.—This hippo-dramatic temple has reopened with renewed and increased fascinations. The interior has been entirely renovated, and many improvements introduced. A new drop-scene by Mr. Fenton, representing Phaeton driving his fiery steeds, with a new chandelier, add to the brilliancy of the general effect. On Monday the season was inaugurated by the production of a piece entitled "The Covenanters; or the Battle of Bothwell Brig," founded on Sir Walter Scott, and dramatised by Mr. Thompson Townsend. *John Balfour of Burley* is represented by Mr. James Holloway, and *Sergeant Bothwell* by Mr. H. Hemmings, between whom a desperate fight takes place. Other conflicts follow—the attack of the Covenanters on the Life Guard, the battle at the brig, and the death of *Balfour* by the "chasm and mountain torrent." The scenes in the circle were capital. *Madame Blanch*, as *Don Juan*, was excellent; and, with the aid of Mr. Runnell, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. J. Thompson, some extraordinary feats were gone through with admirable effect. The house was numerously attended.

ROYAL GRECIAN.—Mr. B. O. Conquest has made the earliest use of his licence by producing a new three-act play, adapted by Mr. W. Suter from the French, which is likely to achieve considerable success, so lavish are its appointments, and so effectively it is acted. It is called "A Life's Revenge; or, Two Lovers for One Heart." *M. Fournichet* (Mr. Mead), Minister of Finance to Louis XIV. of France, is the hero on whom two ladies have equal claims. The *Marquis de St. Geoffrey* demands satisfaction on account of his sister's honour, and is three times defeated by his opponent. But *Fournichet*, by his magnificence, excites the envy of his monarch, and falls into disgrace; nay, is condemned to prison. The revengeful *Marquis* solicits to be his gaoler, and in that capacity puts him to every possible torture. At the end of the second act the victim nearly escapes, and in the attempt the turnkey gets killed. The *Marquis* pretends that it was *Fournichet*, and immures his victim in an underground cell for life. But, by the devotion of *Eloise de Montfort* (Miss Coveney), who loves him, his condition is ascertained; the King is appealed to, and *Fournichet* is set free. The *Marquis*, enraged at finding himself thus baffled, endeavours to slay him, but is himself laid prostrate by the dagger suddenly placed in *Fournichet's* hand by a friend. The getting up, as we have hinted, was costly, and the costumes and scenery are of especial beauty and splendour, as well as appropriate to time and place.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Wednesday the comedy of "The Hypocrite" was revived, the part of *Dr. Cantwell* being supported by Mr. Phelps, whose success in comic parts of this kind is one of those "accomplished facts" that only need recording.

TWO CHILDREN CARRIED OFF BY A BALLOON.—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Friday last (says the *New York Daybook*, Sept. 24) a man, named Wilson, made an ascent from the fair ground at Centralia, Illinois, in a balloon belonging to Brooks, the aeronaut. He descended about eighteen miles distant, at the farm of a Mr. Harvey. After the grappling-iron had been made fast, Harvey, to amuse his children—one a boy, of about four years, and the other a girl of eight years—placed them in the basket car, and permitted them to ascend several times as high as the rope would allow;—the grappling-iron slipped from the father's hand, and the balloon, with its precious freight, was wafted out of sight. As soon as it was possible the whole neighbouring country was placed on the alert to watch for the balloon and children. Saturday morning, at daybreak, a farmer near New Carthage, forty-three miles distant from Mr. Harvey's place, discovered the balloon suspended in the air, attached by the grappling-rope to a tree in his yard. He immediately hauled the balloon down, and found the youngest child asleep in the bottom of the basket, and the eldest carefully watching over her little brother. They had been wafted about by different currents of air throughout the night, and had come to a halt but a little while before they were relieved. The story the girl told was, that as the balloon ascended she cried piteously to her father to pull it down. She said she passed over a town where she saw a great many people, to whom she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This place was Centralia. The balloon was seen to pass over there, but the people little imagined it carried two persons in such danger. Her little brother cried with cold, and the heroic girl took off her apron, covered him, and got him to sleep. In handling the ropes she happened to pull one which had the effect of bringing the balloon down, and, although not understanding the philosophy of the movement, she was quite content to keep the valve open so long as by so doing she found she approached the earth. The youthful aerial voyagers were in the balloon about thirteen hours and a quarter.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

LORD BROUGHAM made a remarkable omission in his important speech this week respecting cheap popular literature. He dwelt with wonderful skill, and case as wonderful, on what had been done in bygone times in the shape of penny publications by Mr. Charles Knight and by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which Lord Brougham himself was the presiding genius. Nay, his Lordship dwelt, not undeservedly, on the well-established merits of existing penny publications, such as the *London Journal* and the *Family Herald*, but he strangely omitted to make any reference to those wonders of penny daily literature in London, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Standard*, and the *Morning Star*. Lord Brougham must have been thinking of his newly-bound present of Newton's "Principia" when he made this remarkable omission, only to be paralleled, so we have heard say, by Sir Bulwer Lytton's omission when describing the then state of art in his "England and the English" of the whole Royal Academy of Arts. The history of the daily penny papers in London would make an admirable addition to any reprint of a once very popular publication—Peacham's "Worth of a Penny."

It is fortunate for Sir Charles Barry and for Mr. Denison that the apprentices of London, once "so proper and tall," have now nothing whatever to do in reforming nuisances or regulating bells. Until "Big Ben" came into the world "Bow Bell" ruled the whole kingdom of Cockaigne. "Bow Bell" was formerly regulated by the London apprentices. How familiar to many ears must be the rhyming remembrance of the Children of Cheapside to the Clerk of Bow Bell! What says the rhyme?

Clerk of the Bow Bell with the yellow locks,
For thy late ringing thy head shall have knocks!

And knocks from the Jin Vins of Cornhill and Cheapside were knocks to avoid. The Clerk replied in a penitential couplet—

Children of Cheap, hold you all still,
And you shall have the Bow Bell rung when you will.

Were the 'prentices proper and tall omnipotent now, both Barry and Denison would have knocks, as they richly deserve, for their late ringing of Big Ben. It is, of course, no easy matter to carry a bell and hammer of fifteen tons to a height ten feet higher than the Fire Monument on Fish-street-hill. But science can accomplish much, and, while we are writing, Big Ben in his aerial chamber is lisping in poetic numbers.

For the following anecdote, carrying conviction to our mind, we are indebted to a gentleman and scholar, who has given us his name:—

Sir,—The most trifling incident connected with Oliver Goldsmith is invested with interest. Perhaps even the following may be worth a place in your "Table Talk." My grandfather was at Dr. Milner's school at Peckham when Goldsmith was usher there. He was a great favourite with Goldsmith; and he used to relate that the reason why Goldsmith left the school was that Dr. Milner would not allow him a fire in his room.

Oct. 5, 1855.

PHILO-GOLDSMITH.

A poor man cold and hungry is a poor man cold and angry, and such was Goldsmith's case.

The refusal of a popular schoolmaster at Brighton to continue any longer to instruct the clever and well-conducted son of Mr. Alfred Wigan, the all-accomplished actor, still continues the subject of conversation within and without theatrical circles. The reason is absurd—that a popular and successful school is consecrated ground not to be trodden upon by the representatives of Roscius, of the Pious founder of Dulwich College, of Garrick, of Kemble, and of Macready. In Mr. Dickens's *Household Words* there is an admirable article on the subject. The writer reminds us that Mr. Macready, the son of an actor, and innately a gentleman, was educated at Rugby, and that Mr. Charles Kean, innately a gentleman though the son of an actor, was educated at Eton. Were Rugby and Eton, it is asked, contaminated by the presence of Mr. Macready or Mr. Charles Kean? It is answered—No; but certainly honoured. Has this keeper of a school or an academy forgotten that the greatest of English schoolmasters, Dr. Busby, who birched more statesmen, bishops, lawyers, poets, and painters than any other schoolmaster of any time, educated two accomplished actors—young Betterton and young Barton Booth—nay, was himself unwillingly induced to quit the buskin and seek of footlights and green rushes, for the birch of England and the leather taws of well-budded Scotland? When Tillotson the archbishop asked Betterton the actor how it was that the actor produced larger and better results on the stage than he did in the pulpit, the actor replied with a smile, "I am, perhaps, more in earnest than your Grace." Tillotson, the soul of honour and of goodness, nodded a kind of assent to the reply of the skilled and kind-hearted actor. One word more. Has the "birch" of Brighton forgotten that Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, wrote long and familiar letters to David Garrick, actor,—that Lord Chief Justice Camden courted, by calling and by letter, the society of David Garrick, actor, and that Prime Minister Pitt, the great Lord Chatham, addressed a most admirable set of complimentary verses to David Garrick, actor?

What has become of the Caxton Fund for a Caxton statue? This question is the more important, as there is (so we see) a statue to be erected to the great printer in the Westminster Palace Hotel now building on the site of the old Abbey Almonry, in which Caxton commenced in England that light which no tyranny or accident can put out.

Let us record and indorse an almost indelible disgrace to the dignities of the Church of England. In the fens of Essex, at Low Leyton, is a church with memorial windows of modern times, and now without monuments of moment once there; and there lies without a memorial the Rev. Mr. Strype, whose memorials of the Church of England have accomplished so much to preserve the true history of the Church of England. The Bishop of the diocese in which Low Leyton lies should look to this. A stonemason who is a stonemason could do all that is wanted. The forlorn "hic jacet" of a blue ledger is better adapted to Strype than the labours of an age in piled stones.

TABLES OF SQUARES AND CUBES.—Mr. Charles M. Willich, Actuary of the University Life Office, read at the late meeting of the British Association at Leeds a paper "On a mode of constructing tables of squares and cubes," of which we give an abstract:—The square and cube of any number being given, the following squares and cubes may be readily found by Mr. Willich's theorems. In proof generally—

Let x be any number whatever;

Then, $x+1$ is the next succeeding number.

Theorem for Squares: $(x+1)^2 = x^2 + x + x + 1$.

Theorem for Cubes: $(x+1)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x + 1$.

THE name of the village in which Mr. R. Stephenson was born was misprinted in this Journal last week—Hillington: it should have been "Willington."

A GRAND FETE is to be celebrated by the Russians at Nice on the occasion of the laying of the first stone of a Russian church. The Grand Duke Constantine is to preside.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

LORD GLASGOW'S luck on the opening day of the First October of '58 nearly rivalled his memorable Saturday in the Houghton of '52; as, in addition to receiving in and winning a match, he got two sweepstakes, one of them with his elegant little daughter of Maid of Masham, whose sire, Teddington, had another winning filly credited to him that afternoon. Teddington's success with his fillies this season has been very remarkable. John and Jonathan were fairly pitted against each other in the Woodburn v. Harry match; but Mr. Ten Brook, who is fulfilling, as regards 'cuteness, all that his fond countrymen vowed in his name, got the better of Admiral Rous by "a short head." Happy Land, on whom "the prophets" stood almost to a man for the Cesarowitch (why, no men could divine), broke down badly in a match, and he and his turf eccentricities will be heard of no more. Beadsman did not meet Prioress in their oven-weight match over the R.M.; and Babylon, who is said to have been given away by Mr. Ten Brook as a hopeless affair, came again and won £100. Prioress was within an ace of winning the Cesarowitch two years in succession, as she ran a dead heat with The Brewer, and was only beaten a head from Rocket, who received 19 lb. for his two years in a field of thirty-five. She thus all but confirmed the accuracy of the settled relief of the harness, which we alluded to last week, and it is to be regretted that she ever incurred the 7 lb. penalty at Doncaster. As usual, she showed a great lack of pace, and had to be "ridden" all the way. The elegant Underhand only lived to the Bushes, but ought to run well for the Cambridgeshire. The Elcot dam filly, who was such a rare second to Mayonaise, made quite an example of Rainbow (3 lb. ex.) and her field in the Clearwell. David Hughes reappeared in the saddle at this meeting, after a long confinement with his knee, and rode 7 st. on The Brewer, which looks as if he could "waste" well in spite of it. The Premier had a strange piece of luck in the Royal Stakes, as Wells weighed short for Beadsman, and before he could get back to the weighing-house, and reach the post with his proper saddlecloth, the flag fell, and the roaring, worthless Streamer walked over for £610! Mr. Ashton has purchased Colsterdale, the sire of Shafto (who is the living image of him), to replace The Cure, at Ormy Paddocks. Bartholomew has commenced his duties as trainer to Lord Stamford, and Marlow and Basham are both anxious to begin in that line. The Caledonian Hunt, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, is the only race meeting for next week; but the Warwick Steeplechases stand for Tuesday.

Vedette pulled up quite lame after a gallop last Monday week. He was intended to run for some of the weight-for-age races at the Caledonian Hunt. It is said that his trainer is anxious to try if he will stand work again, but it is generally thought to be a hopeless case. He only ran twice at two years old, and was beaten off at his first essay, but his second attempt was successful, and was also the last race in which Job Marson ever rode. One defeat when he was quite unprepared, and six victories, which include two Doncaster Cups, a Two Thousand, a Great Yorkshire Stakes, a Fitzwilliam Stakes, and an Ebor Handicap, make up his "sum tottle" for 1857-58; and a brilliant one it is. Like Voltigeur, he was as true as steel and had very good though perhaps not first-class pace.

Lord Stamford's 500-guinea hunter, Maximus, by Cothertstone, died at Quorn a short time since of inflammation,—no small loss for the ensuing season, following as it does after an interval of a few months, on the death of so many crack puppies. Until Mr. Anderson gave upwards of 600 guineas for Cassio he was the highest-priced hunter that had come to the hammer for many a long year. He was a very hard puller, and carried Treadwell, his Lordship's huntsman, as well as he had done Captain Thompson, but there were one or two horses in the Quorn stables which were thought quite as good. The late Mr. Assheton Smith's country is to be hunted by a committee, and £1150 was collected at the meeting, the Marquis of Ailesbury heading the list with £300. Mrs. Smith, we are also informed, kindly gives the use of the kennel and stables, and Carter and "Jack" continue in their places. The former has been seventeen seasons in the country, and the latter was brought up by Mr. Smith.

Captain Spencer nearly followed up his Douglas Cup success at Bendrigg, but Conquering Hero, by Jamie Forest, just defeated his Solon (who is one of the fastest dogs in England to his hare) in the last course. Hop Duty, a daughter of Larriston, although only a puppy of June 21, won the Combermere Cup. Merryman had, however, such a terrific single-handed course when they got unsighted in their first "no go" in the third ties that he had hardly an effort left. The meetings begin to fall in thick; and Middle (Salop), on Monday; Wiltshire Champion, on Monday, &c.; Brougham, on Tuesday, &c.; and Dirleton and North Berwick, on Thursday, &c., are on the list for next week.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 500 sovs.—Brother to Bird-on-the-Wing, 1. The Happy Land, 2.

Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Maid of Masham f., 1. Pampa, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 2000 sovs.—Babylon, 1. Sichaus, 2.

Fifty Pounds, for Two-year-Olds.—Miss Betty f., 1. Palm f., 2.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Queenstown, 1. Harry Bluff, 2.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—The Speaker, 1. Doubleton, 2.

Royal Stakes.—Streamer, walked over.

Cesarowitch Stakes.—Rocket, 1. Prioress, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Mimosa, 1. Subterfuge, 2.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Rosina, 1. Madame Moot, 2.

Clearwell Stakes.—Elcot's dam filly, 1. Rainbow, 2.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Fractions, 1. Sichaus, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Palmleaf walked over.

Oatlands Plate.—Convict, 1. Mimosa, 2.

Bedford Stakes.—King-at-Arms, 1. Rainbow, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Romsey, 1. Marmalade, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Nelson, 1. All's Lost, 2.

Town Plate.—Worcester, 1. Queen of the South, 2.

Select Stakes.—Sunbeam, 1. Eurydice, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lancaster, 1. Ambush, 2.

THURSDAY.

£100 Handicap Plate.—Faddaldeen, 1. Kestrel, 2.

Brebly Stakes.—Mayonaise, 1. Christmas Pie, 2.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—New Brighton, 1. Mrs. Stowe, 2.

Sweepstakes for Three-year-Olds.—Mainstay, 1. Lizzie, 2.

Sweepstakes for Two-year-Olds.—Speaker, 1. Chaucer, 2.

BALLOON NAVIGATION ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—A Yankee paper, the *Troy Times*, coolly ventilates the following magnificent design:—"The scheme of crossing the ocean with a balloon has been proposed by Messrs. Wise and Steiner, and each has offered to build an air ship of the requisite size, and make the trip, but has failed in getting a subscription of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose. Mr. La Mountain says he will remain in this city during the present winter, and build a balloon sixty-five feet in diameter, with an extensive power of five tons, with which he will cross the ocean, starting from this city in May next, and land within twenty-five miles of any given point in Europe. He has discovered a principle which will enable him to retain the gas in his balloon for any given length of time, and he is confident that the air can be navigated as well as water, and with as little difficulty. He does not ask twenty thousand dollars to make the attempt, and is willing to encounter the attendant risks without any immediate prospect of reward. We are glad the trial is to be made this point. Whether it is a success or failure, it will be a rare sight to witness the departure from our midst of a balloon inflated with 150,000 feet of gas, and carrying a ship provided with apparatus for navigating the air."

NEW CONSULS.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* announced that the Queen has appointed H. A. Churchill, Esq., C.B., now her Majesty's Consul in Bosnia, to be her Majesty's Consul at Jassy; E. St. John Neale, Esq., now Consul at Patras, to be Consul in Bosnia; H. S. Ogley, Esq., now Consul in the Island of Candia, to be Consul at Patras; L. J. Barber, Esq., now Consul in the State of Virginia, to be Consul in the Island of Candia; G. Moore, Esq., now Consul at Ancone, to be Consul in the State of Virginia.

THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE, the finest in France, covers a superficies of 14,636 hectares (36,500 acres). It has a circumference of 86,000 metres, or 22 leagues, being 8000 metres more than the double of the fortifications round Paris. The forest is separated into 1635 divisions by the roads, having a total length of 230 post leagues. There are 270 squares, 318 bridges, twenty-one ponds of different sizes, and eleven fountains which feed four large streams. The forest, the origin of which dates back as far as the first period of the French monarchy, is well stocked with wild boars, stags, roebucks, and other game.

CURIOSITIES OF BLUE BOOKS.

THE public hears, we may remark to introduce our subject, a great deal of blue books, and of their dulness and heaviness. They are the very antipodes of light reading; the name inspires only drowsiness and sleep; nevertheless they contain many curious facts, the germs of new laws. They give information of many new discoveries; they are official records of the complaints of society; they gather from all quarters illustrations of the evils which Parliament is asked to remedy; they almost invariably refer to what is novel; and are very often the first authentic accounts published of the actual progress of society, or the formation of those new phases with which it is the difficult business of legislation expressly to deal. They continually illustrate the fact, however, that the importance of a subject is not so much the source of the interest it excites as the manner of treating it. In blue books the interest is hidden by masses of official verbiage, and lost by being twisted and distorted through whole pages of irrelevant questions and answers—the cross-examinations too often of ignorance to get at knowledge to which it knows not the road, or of a self-interest which cannot be avowed—to pervert some truth or thwart some progress. Under the above title, therefore, we shall from time to time fish out from this vast and muddy stream of literature some of the novel and interesting facts it bears along, and may, perhaps, lessen the nausea its name excites.

FRAUDULENT MANUFACTURERS.—The watchmakers have recently formed a society, and are publishing a journal, to promote the interest of the trade. Yet amongst watchmakers are some who have goods made abroad, where labour is cheaper than in this country, and import them stamped with their own names. This is done, according to the second report of the Commissioners of Customs, by manufacturers of pencils, steam-gauges, and other articles of glass, besides watch and clock makers. The articles are admitted to duty by a *Treasury order*, and the practice is on the increase. The instances of such goods imported into London in 1855 were 23; in 1856, 109; and in 1857, 195. In the outports the instances of such importations were 150 in 1857. By this Treasury order the Commissioners suggest that the British manufacturer is enabled to practise a fraud on his customer analogous to that against which, when meditated by others, the law protects him. That an article bears a British maker's name, and is sold by him, is no longer a proof that it is actually home made.

OYSTERS.—Does the public know that dredging for oysters is regulated by Act of Parliament? Such, however, is the fact; and the Act, till last year, operated to prevent the owners of oyster-beds from removing oysters from one private bed to another, with a view to their securer propagation or to their proximity to a market. Oysters, too, which might be legally removed from private beds at Wicklow could not be legally deposited on the opposite coast of Wales. An order in council, passed last year, enabled the Commissioners of Customs to get rid of those anomalies, and to allow men to remove oysters from one private bed to another on obtaining a licence, and giving a bond to deposit them within the port of destination. The Commissioners plume themselves on having done good service to the oyster-dredgers by these regulations, but they admit that the subject is not yet placed on a satisfactory footing.

SMUGGLING in a small way still continues, and the Commissioners last year confiscated the baggage of several parties whose rank and station should have made them above such practices. The Commissioners are much affronted at this, because they facilitate to the utmost of their power the passing of luggage, so as to prevent persons being delayed.

PASSENGERS FROM THE CONTINENT.—On an average at the London-bridge station, where the luggage of passengers coming from the Continent is examined, seventy-four passengers per day, with 147 packages, are cleared in less than twenty minutes. In 1857, 8852 passengers and 16,923 packages were passed arriving from the Continent via Folkestone; and 5676 passengers and 11,693 packages arriving from the Continent via Dover; in all, 14,353 passengers and 28,631 packages, at a cost to the revenue of £750 per annum. The Commissioners take credit to themselves for these arrangements, and indicate that it is somewhat unwise in the public to object to a charge for more officers who are required to carry them into effect. What the public find fault with, however, is the great number of trifling duties retained, rather for protection than revenue, which makes so many officers necessary, and they cannot be reconciled to increasing estimates occasioned by enforcing such a system, which becomes, as the Commissioners admit, more onerous as commerce expands and communication with foreign countries multiplies.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE.—Just now this subject excites much attention, and it may be useful to give an example of its actual working. By an Order in Council of May 21, 1855, Commissioners were appointed to examine young men proposed to fill junior situations in the civil establishments of the country. In 1856 one-third of such nominees to situations in the Customs only was rejected by these so-called Civil Commissioners on account of deficient education or unsatisfactory character. In 1857 the nominations in the Customs amounted to 610. Of these seventy were not liable to examination, and thirty-nine, being already in the service, received certificates of fitness from the Customs Commissioners; seventy were rejected by them on account of age, physical inability, &c., and thus four hundred and thirty-one were referred to the Civil Commissioners to be examined. Of these eighty-one were rejected on account of deficient education, or about one-fifth, and eleven for unsatisfactory character. The diminution in the proportion rejected in 1857 on account of deficient education is held to be a proof that the standard adopted by the Civil Commissioners is not too high, and that it has tended already to improve education. From the scheme, however, some difficulties and disputes arise, of which we shall give one example.

A MODERN BLUNDER.—It is generally supposed that most of the faults of official men proceed from an adherence to old routine, but in this new path they have already gone somewhat astray. The Civil Commissioners interpreted the order in Council to apply to all persons nominated to junior situations in every department of the public service; and the Treasury, concurring in the view, informs them of all such nominations, that they may examine and certify the nominee. When the nominees are already in the public service, the Commissioners, instead of subjecting them to an examination, require a certificate of their fitness from the department in which they serve; and on this certificate the Civil Commissioners issue their certificate of fitness, on which alone the nominee can enter on his functions. When an appointment to a junior situation, not in the regular progress of promotion, is made in any department of a person already in it, the department must certify his fitness, and thereupon the Civil Commissioners recertify to the department the fitness of the nominee. From this strange regulation it happened last year that a tide-waiter, who was twice removed, had his fitness twice certified by the Commissioners of Customs to the Civil Commissioners, and twice it was certified by the latter that the nominee was a fit man to be employed. The Commissioners of Customs very properly object to this as a waste of time, a waste of paper, and a multiplication of correspondence and communication which serve no good purpose. They certify the fitness of the man they propose to appoint, and on this certificate they are officially certified that the man is fit for the office.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Sir James Outram, G.C.B., Lieutenant-General of her Majesty's Indian Forces, and Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

ANOTHER GRACE DARLING.—Lately a boat returning from Mid Yell, Zetland, where she had delivered herrings, was upset off Bunness, North Yell. The crew got on the keel, and the boat was driven on shore on the rocks. A woman, named Mary Stout Hectorson, was lowered down over the cliff, at great risk of life, and got a rope thrown to the crew, which was the means of saving their lives.

A N T E L O P E - H U N T I N G I N I N D I A .



ANTELOPES STARTLED.

THE accompanying Engravings are from Sketches by Captain W. R. Goodall, of the Military Train, who has also supplied us with the following particulars respecting the habits of the Indian antelope:—

These antelopes are of the sort most common on the plains of Southern India, in some parts of which they abound. They go in herds varying in number from seven or eight to at times nearly a hundred. They are very shy, and it is difficult to approach near to them, as much from the nature of the ground usually frequented by them—bare rocky plains—as from their excessive wariness of disposition. In places where they are not much disturbed, however, they may be approached within long rifle shot by the exercise of

considerable patience and perseverance, and then, as they offer but a small mark, a good shot is requisite to bring them to bay, as they have often been known to run for miles with a bullet through the body, or with a broken leg, and even to escape altogether. Though naturally of such an extremely shy disposition, there are no animals more easily tamed, or more fearless when domesticated, as they frequently are by the natives of India. I had myself, within an inclosure of about a couple of acres near my house, about three dozen specimens, of all sizes and ages, of four or five different sorts of Indian deer and antelopes, about half of which were of the species represented. From being well fed and kindly treated they became extremely familiar, and when I entered

their inclosure I was in danger of being knocked down by the rush of the antelopes coming to be fed with fruit, bread, &c., which they took from the hand. On one occasion I sent two of my servants into the inclosure, one with a tiger-skin, the other with a leopard-skin, fastened about them, which so frightened the antelopes that one old doe gave a leap over the paling (over nine feet, measured), and was followed by all the rest in a string. However, I easily recovered them all; and, in less than three days, they became so used to the skins that they drove the men out of the inclosure with their horns. Two or three of them would follow me as well as any dog; and the whole of them would follow a lead in a string over any jumps put up for them in the inclosure. A full-grown buck was



ANTELOPES DRIVEN FROM COVER.

A N T E L O P E H U N T I N G I N I N D I A .



THE CHASE.

once brought to me, and about two days afterwards he managed to get loose from the inclosure. I rode after him with two brother officers, hardly expecting ever to see him again. But I tracked him, by information, clear of the cantonments, and by his footmarks across country for nearly nine miles altogether, when I found that he had run to a stand-still, and had gone to lie down in a tank, completely exhausted. I got him out and took him home. For two days he could scarcely move; but was afterwards the tamest animal I had.

At Bangalore, about eight years ago, there used to be a scratch pack of dogs of almost every kind—full and half bred English foxhounds, pointers, setters, spaniels, mongrels of every degree, and even greyhounds; in fact, every one who went out contributed such dogs as he had; and with these we managed to get tolerable

sport with jackals, foxes, and occasionally a half-grown antelope. The meet was usually at daybreak, five or six miles from cantonments, but from the rocky nature of the soil there was seldom any scent, and the running was mostly in view. The dogs would run anything, but were awfully riotous, hunting cows in preference, though we seldom went out without a kill.

The dogs in the Sketches are portraits of some very fine Australian kangaroo dogs of my own.

In the first Sketch the antelopes are represented as startled by another group rushing over the brow of a distant hill. In such cases they do not rush wildly away in any direction, but, as I have often observed, an old doe bounds about, tail erect, to discover whence the danger approaches, the others meanwhile remaining

stationary and watchful. When the old doe is satisfied she gives them a lead and away they go.

In the second Sketch some men, having beaten a patch of cultivated ground, have disturbed a couple of antelopes which frequently resort to the fields at night to feed, and, when not disturbed, will often remain pretty late. In the third Sketch the antelope, a half-grown buck, is dead beat, and the dogs are nearly as bad, but close behind him. In the fourth the antelope has been run into and killed, and fastened behind the saddle of the sportsman. Some vultures on a rock close by are waiting for anything the dogs may have left of their share of the spoil. The country represented is much the same as the neighbourhood of Bangalore and the Mysore division generally.



PREPARING TO RETURN.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL SERVICES.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the committee associated with them, have commenced various works in the cathedral for the following purposes:—1. To provide for the largest congregation possible at the special evening services within hearing distance of the pulpit. 2. To regulate the temperature of the cathedral, and make other arrangements for the comfort of the congregation, and to take care, 3. That nothing so done clash with the architecture. For the first object it is evident that the great central area of the dome can alone offer sufficient space. It has also been found, by experiments in 1815, to be the part of the cathedral best adapted to the voice. With a view to the comfort of the congregation, the first thing is to secure a reasonable amount of warmth. To attain this, the crypt, which underlies the whole cathedral, offers considerable facility—viz., by warming the crypt thoroughly, and forming openings into the pavement to allow the heated air to circulate. The pavement of the central dome, and the contiguous parts of the arms of the cross, are to be covered with a kind of matting, called camptulicon; and almost the whole of the congregation will be seated on chairs. This space, during Divine service, will be inclosed with crimson curtains of the American leather cloth, which material has been found at Sydenham to be successful in confining sound. The whole is to be so arranged that curtains, chairs, and even the greater part of the matting, can be readily put aside on Mondays and replaced by Sunday's use on Saturday afternoon; so that they will in no way interfere with the architecture. The lighting will be mainly effected by means of the corona of gas which was left round the Whispering Gallery at the time of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. On Wednesday a number of workmen were employed at St. Paul's Cathedral in fixing the large meter for the measurement of the gas about to be supplied by the City Gasworks in the illumination of the dome during the evening services. This meter, which was made for and is now being fixed in St. Paul's, underneath the western entrance, is calculated to pass 6000 cubic feet of gas per hour, which quantity would amply supply 1000 argand burners, each one consuming six cubic feet per hour.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Wednesday afternoon the Department of Arts and Laws connected with this institution was opened with a lecture by Henry Malden, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Professor of Greek in University College. Two Andrews scholarships, one of £100 and one of £60, will be awarded this month, and three of £100 and two of £60 in October, 1889, to proficients in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy. A Joseph Hume scholarship in jurisprudence of £20 a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December next, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume scholarship in political economy of £20, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1889, and every three years afterwards. A Ricardo scholarship in political economy of £20 a year will be awarded in the same way.

LADIES' COLLEGE.—On Tuesday the introductory lecture on the opening of the Ladies' College, 47, Bedford-square, was delivered by Mr. Richard Hutton, the Professor of Mathematics to the institution. The lecture was well attended by friends and supporters of the college, and also by a large number of the lady pupils. The subject chosen for the discourse was the importance of the study of mathematics.

A POOR CHURCH LIVING.—At Woburn Church, Tavistock-place, St. Pancras, on Sunday last, the Rev. Charles T. Woods, the Incumbent, stated, previous to the offertory, at the conclusion of his sermon, that for some time he derived no income whatever from the church, and now the amount was only between £5 and £6 per annum, being the sum remaining after the expenses were defrayed. The rev. gentleman performs the whole of the duties himself, and the living is a perpetual curacy in the presentation of the Vicar of St. Pancras for the time being.

THE GUARDS' CRIMEAN MEMORIAL.—On Tuesday orders were issued from the office of Public Works to prepare the space at the end of Waterloo-place, on the north side of Pall-mall, heretofore occupied by the Duke light, for the reception of the Guards' Crimean Memorial. The memorial, cast from Russian guns, is composed of four large figures, standing on a granite pedestal: it will face St. James's Park. The models are all ready for casting, and the work is expected to be placed in position by the 5th proximo, the anniversary of the battle of Inkerman.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTS.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at the rooms of this society, in Cavendish-square, to discuss the value of electricity as an anesthetic in relation to dental operations. The meeting was very numerously attended, and included, in addition to the principal dentists in the metropolis, several eminent medical and scientific gentlemen. The chair was taken by Mr. Matthews, the president of the college, who opened the discussion by reading a paper detailing the results of his experiments with electricity in the course of his practice as a dentist. After some discussion of an interesting character, the meeting separated.

A NEW DISTRICT POST OFFICE.—In the course of a very few days a district post-office for the northern, north-eastern, and north-western postal divisions of the metropolis will be opened for business. The new office, a very handsome and commodious building, fitted with all the newest alterations for facilitating the labours of the sorters and letter-carriers, is situated in the Lower-road, Islington, fronting the passage which leads from Islington Churchyard, and adjoining the spot where formerly stood Ye Olde Queene's Head, celebrated from the fact of its being the retreat of Queen Elizabeth when attacked by beggars. The opening of the new post-office will accelerate the delivery of letters in the northern district, as they will not then have to be transmitted to the chief office.

A RELIC OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON I. AT A DISCOUNT.—Messrs. Debenham and Storr offered for sale on Monday, at their rooms, King-street, Covent-garden, a curious old military treasure-chest, formerly the property of the first Napoleon, and which was left at Acre after the siege. The chest was of iron, and the locks and keys were very curious. The works of the principal lock, which had eleven bolts fitting into a ledge all round the interior, extended over the whole lid, and this was further secured by two padlocks. There was very little competition, and the "lot" was knocked down for £7 only.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 810 boys and 711 girls—in all, 1521 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1382.—The deaths in London—which had been in the previous week 1021—declined last week to 993. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1073; but, as the deaths returned for last week occurred in an increased population, the average, with a view to comparison, should be raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1180. When the deaths from cholera in epidemic seasons are eliminated from the calculation, the comparison will show that the deaths in the present return are less by about 100 than would have resulted from the average rate of mortality at the beginning of October. Of 41 violent deaths registered last week, 11 were cases of suicide.

HOPEIAN COLLECTIONS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—During the last eight years an extensive series of donations has been made to the University of Oxford by the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., of an especial character, of which no account has hitherto been given to the public. In addition to one of the most extensive private entomological collections ever formed (to which large additions have been annually made), Mr. Hope has forwarded to the Ashmolean Museum considerable collections of birds, fishes, reptiles, shells, star-fishes, &c., which have been incorporated with the general collection, and he has likewise presented to the University his extensive library of Natural History, now temporarily deposited in the Taylor Institution. It is intended that all these collections shall be transferred to the new Museum of the University, when ready for their reception. But Mr. Hope's donations also comprise a very large collection of materials valuable in an artistic and literary point of view, consisting of many thousands of topographical illustrations, and at least 90,000 engraved portraits, both English and foreign, arranged in 700 large Solander cases, together, also, with many thousands of English portraits, &c., in large portfolios and drawers, yet unarranged. The smaller portraits are now in process of being classified and catalogued, and are rich in the divisions of Royalty, Nobility, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Natural History, the Stage, and the Fine Arts. Of the extent of this part of the collection an idea may be obtained when it is stated that there are upwards of 200 portraits of Charles I., about 90 of Queen Elizabeth, and as many of Mary Queen of Scots. The series of portraits of Linneus is very extensive and unequalled (exclusive of two original oil portraits, a fine bust, and the full-length statue of the illustrious Swede, now nearly completed, intended for the quadrangle of the new Museum). The smaller portraits of the Clergy are arranged in 42 Solander cases, the remainder, of a larger size, being in portfolios; amongst them are about 30 of Wickliffe, as many of Dean Swift, and upwards of 60 of Dr. Isaac Watts. The Medical division is especially rich, comprising the whole of the Diamond collection, as well as that of Dr. Merriman, with very large additions by Mr. Hope. An illustrated Grainger may also be mentioned, as well as the series of Nelson and Wellington portraits, which are particularly fine. The painters of Europe are arranged in 36 Solander cases, and the engravers in 10—exclusive of the portraits of a folio size in portfolios. There are above 600 of the Daumort and Desrochers portraits, and those by Kilian, Moncornet, Vertue, and Vandeyck are very numerous; there are also more than 100 original chalk portraits by Lonsdale, the Royal Academician. To these are added a considerable number of works upon the fine arts, of large size; and an extensive library, chiefly of biography (often copiously illustrated with portraits) and topography. Many of these books as well as of the engravings are of great rarity, having been obtained by Mr. Hope during his long residence abroad.

LORD LYONS is lying dangerously ill at Arundel Castle. The Hon. Mr. Lyons arrived on Saturday last from Florence, to be in attendance on his father.

WILLS.—The will of the late Right Hon. Alexander Sinclair, of Mey, Earl of Caithness, Baron of Berriedale, and Baronet of Nova Scotia, was administered to in London, by the present Earl, on the 5th of October instant, having been first proved in Scotland in March, 1856. The will was dated 15th December, 1855. The second surviving son, the Hon. Alexander George Sinclair, was appointed sole executor, to whom was bequeathed the estates in Edinburgh and Midlothian, and who, though he survived his father, did not prove the will; and, there being no residuary legatee named therein, letters of administration, with the testamentary disposition annexed, were granted to the present Earl as the nearest of kin, to whom was bequeathed the pictures, furniture, and plenishings of Barrigill Castle, and who succeeds to the entailed estates.—The will of General Charles Payne, E.I.C., late of Mutley, near Plymouth, was proved by his widow, the sole legatee, and Fred. W. Ponger Cleverton, Esq., the other acting executor; power reserved to Jedediah S. Tucker, Esq., of Trematon Castle.—The will of Philip Fonnaneau, Esq., of Flintshire, was proved under £10,000; and that of Abraham Samuel, Esq., £30,000, who has left bequests to charitable institutions of the Jewish persuasion.

A FEARFUL BALLOON VOYAGE.—The *Toronto Globe* contains an account of a balloon ascent at Adrian. Two persons, Mr. Bannister and Mr. Thurston, made an ascent, and descended successfully. Mr. Thurston then got astride the main valve to remove the netting, requesting his companion to untie the neck of the balloon and let the gas out. This he neglected to do, so that when the netting was removed the balloon bounded again into the air, and continued ascending with Mr. Thurston hanging by it till it was fully two miles high. The *Toronto Tribune* of September 22 says:—"All hope of ever finding poor Thurston alive is blotted out, and we can only bemoan him as lost. Mr. Bannister, his companion, returned this afternoon, and can bring only the worst tidings. The balloon he identified, and sent the silk of which it was composed to this city last night. He himself remained to search for his friend. To-day he comes back despairingly. He states that the balloon-valve on which Thurston sat is torn out from the silk of the balloon three-quarters of the way round, indicating that the weight of the unfortunate man was too great for the strength of the sides, and that the silk gave way, when he must have dropped off."

DEPARTURE OF THE SWALLOWS.—A large number of swallows assembled on Tuesday morning on the south side only of Lincoln's-inn-fields; a few were also seen in the square of Lincoln's-inn. About two o'clock, when a steady rain set in, they collected on the roof of the College of Surgeons, where, by their incessant twitting, they appeared to be holding a council, after which they suddenly disappeared, and were not seen for the remainder of the day. It is supposed that this gathering was preparatory to a general migration.

The Rev. H. S. Fagan, Head Master of the Grammar School, Market Bosworth, and late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford, has been elected by the charity trustees to the head-mastership of King Edward VI.'s Grammar School, Bath, to which is annexed the Rectory of Charlcombe. The two appointments are worth about £1000 per annum.

On the morning of the 20th ult. her Serene Highness Princess Catherine Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, born Princess of Hohenlohe, took the veil at Rome, in the ancient Nunnery of St. Ambrose, belonging to the Franciscan Sisters, an order distinguished for poverty and strictness of discipline.

Persons will find no difficulty (says a correspondent) in getting postage-stamps to adhere firmly if they apply them properly. They must avoid what is usually done, wetting the gummed side of the stamp. By slightly damping the other side, and also the corner of the envelope where the stamp is placed, it will be found to stick securely.

The entire number of English and Scotch capitalists who have been purchasers under the Irish Encumbered Estates Act of 1849 is 324; the Irish purchasers number 858. The amount of purchase-money of the former was £3,160,224, while of native capital something over £20,000,000 has been invested.

Last Saturday afternoon the screw-steamer *Colombo*, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was "drawn out" thirty-six feet amidships, for the purpose of being lengthened to that extent. She will then be 316 feet long, and her capacity will be 2200 tons. She is also to be supplied with new boilers and a new screw.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ADDITIONAL firmness has been imparted to the market for Home Securities this week, arising from the commencement of the dividend payments, the increased amount of capital seeking investment, and the steady influx of the precious metals. The public have purchased rather large parcels of stock, and the consequence is that the supply now in the hands of the jobbers is smaller than at any time during the present year. Although the Continental exchanges come rather unfavourable, in consequence of an active demand having sprung up for silver on account of the National Bank at Vienna—which will resume specie payments on the 1st proximo—there is little or no prospect of any important drain of gold. Silver, however, is in request, and some large parcels have changed hands for shipment. The demand for that metal has led to a sudden rise in the rate of discount at Hamburg, Frankfurt, &c., to 5 per cent; but the cause which has led to this improvement is an exceptional one, and no doubt, when the silver demand is satisfied, the rate will fall to its former level, as there is nothing in the state of commercial affairs abroad to warrant the rise in question.

The total imports of the precious metals have been about £400,000, the whole of which have passed into the Bank of England, which now holds about £20,000,000 in specie and bullion.

Great ease has prevailed in the discount market, and first-class short commercial paper has been done at 2½ per cent.

No sums will be applied during the current quarter towards the reduction of the National Debt.

It is stated that the management of the Home Indian Debt will, at no distant date, be handed over to the Bank of England.

The Indian exchanges, by the present mail, show very few alterations;

but at Shanghai they have advanced 2½ per cent, the latest transactions

having been done at 6s. 11d. to 6s. At New York they show a small profit

on bullion shipments to this country.

The funds showed increased firmness on Monday, and the quotations had

an upward tendency. The rate of "continuation" on Consols during the

settlement was only about ½ per cent. The Three per Cents for Money

were 97½ 3/4; Ditto, for Account, 98½ 3/4; The Reduced were done at

97½ 3/4; the New Three per Cents, 97½ 3/4; Long Annuities, 1860, 1½; India

Debentures, 99½; Ditto, Second Issue, 99½; India Bonds, 14s. prem.;

Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 37s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock

traded 221. In the early part of Tuesday the market was very firm; but

subsequently a reaction took place, owing to the unsatisfactory position

between France and Portugal. Consols were operated in at 98½ 3/4 for

Money, and 98½ 3/4 for the Account. The Reduced marked

97½ 3/4—the New Three per Cents the same quotations. India Serip

was done at 98½ 3/4; the Debentures realised 99½ to 99½; and the Bonds,

11s. to 15s. prem. The fluctuations in prices on Wednesday were trifling:

Bank Stock sold at 220 and 221½; Consols, 98½ 3/4; the Reduced, 97½ 3/4;

New Three per Cents, 97½ 3/4; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½ 3/4; India

Stock, 223; Ditto Debentures, 99½; Ditto Serip, Second Issue, 99½ to 99½;

India Bonds, 11s. to 15s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 34s. prem.;

Ditto Bonds, 100½ and 100½. As the Directors of the Bank of England

made no change in the rate of discount, the Consol Market was rather

heavy on Thursday, and prices had a drooping tendency:—The Three per

Cents were done at 98½ 3/4 and 98½ 3/4 for Money, and 98½ 3/4 for Account.

New Three per Cents were 97½ 3/4; and the Reduced, 97½ 3/4. Long Annuities

were dealt in at 18½ 1/4; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 28s. prem.; India Debentures,

99½; Ditto Bonds, 14s. prem.; India Stock, 222 and 224.

About £1,500,000 of the second issue of £2,000,000 of the new Turkish

loan of £5,000,000 having been taken, and as the contractors have agreed to

an extension of time for the various payments, a large amount of business

has been done in the Serip, at ½ to 1 prem. The financial agent of the Por-

tuguese Government has given notice that he will shortly issue £1,000,000 in

Bonds out of the £3,000,000 authorised to be raised for railway purposes.

The Foreign House generally has been decidedly active, and prices have

been on the advance. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—

Austrian Five per Cents, 86; Brazilian Five per Cents, 103 ex div.; Bra-

zilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents,

Deferred, 17½; Tiquander New Consolidated, 15½; Ditto Provisional Land

Warrant, 4½; Grenada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Deferred, 5½; Mexican

Three per Cents, 20½ ex div.; Peruvian Three per Cents, 70½ ex div.;

Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½; Portuguese Three per Cents,

47½; Russian Five per Cents, 111½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents,

101; Sardinian Five per Cents, 94; Spanish Three per Cents, 46½;

Ditto, New, Deferred, 39½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon,

not funded, 6½; Turkish Six per Cents, 94½ ex div.; Turkish Four per

Cents, 11½; Venezuela Two per Cents, Deferred, 15½; and Dutch Four per

Cents, 100½ ex div.

There has been an active inquiry for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, as

follows:—Agra and United Service, 68; Australasia, 86½ ex div.; Bank of

Egypt, 25; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 7½; City, 60;

Colonial, 30; Commercial of Canada, 22½; English, Scottish, and

Australian Chartered, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London

Joint-Stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 49; Oriental, 39½; Ottoman,

10½ ex div.; Provincial of Ireland, 64½; Ditto, New, 24½; Union of

Australia, 50½; and Union of London, 24.

In Miscellaneous Securities the transactions have been rather limited:—

Atlantic Telegraph Shares have marked 395 and 400; Australian Agricul-

tural, 34½; British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph, C, 13½; Canada

Company's Bonds, 115; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 116; New

South Wales Government Five per Cents, 100½; Nova Scotia Six per

Cents, 111½; South Australian Government Six per Cents, 112; Victoria,

ditto, 112; Electric Telegraph, 113; European and American Steam, 23½;

North British Australasian, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 24½; Peninsular

and Oriental Steam, 89½; Ditto New, 21; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 23½;

Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 54; London Docks, 103½; East

and West India, 125; Victoria, 101½; Ditto, 18½; Birmingham Canal, 92½ ex

div.; Kennet and Avon, 6; Regent's, 17; Rochdale, 84; Stafford and

Worcester, 500; Warwick and Napton, 9; East London Waterworks, Four

per Cent Preference, 26½; Ditto, Five per Cent Preference, 23; Grand

Junction, 70; Ditto, New, 35; Southwark and Vauxhall, 100; West

Middlesex, 107; Waterloo Bridge, Old Annuities of £3, 30; Ditto New of

£7, 26½; and Vauxhall, 19.

The Railway Share Market has been active, and prices have steadily

improved. The account has passed over remarkably well. The London and

North-Western traffic shows a decrease of £7604; the Great Northern an

increase of £1785; the Great Western an increase of £2820; and the London

and South-Western an increase of £1526, when compared with the

corresponding week in 1857. The increase in the traffic receipts of the

French lines during the first nine months of the present year amounts

to over 5,000,000 francs. The following are the official closing quotations

for money on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96; London

and North-Western, 91½; London and South-Western, 95; Midland, 93½;

North British, 158½; North-Eastern, York, 78; Scottish North-Eastern,

Aberdeen Stock, 27½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Western Five per Cent redeemable, 98;

Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Six per Cent, 120½; Midland,

Bristol, and Birmingham, 140; North British Five per Cent, 103½; Ditto,

New Five per Cent Stock, 105; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton,

First Guarantee, 120; South-Eastern, Reading Annuities, 24½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional

Capital, B, 4½; East India, 108; Ditto, Jubulpore, 64; Grand Trunk of

Canada, 38½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 75½; Ditto, Six per Cent

Preference, 53; Great Indian Peninsula, 52½; Ditto, New, 2½; Madras

Five per Cent, 20½; Ditto, Third Extension, 21.

FOREIGN.—Copaipo Extension, 6; Dutch Rhenish, 11½; Great Luxem-

bourg, 84; Lombardo-Venetian, 15½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean,

35½; West Flanders, 52.

In Mining Shares next to nothing has been doing.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Oct. 11.—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with most kinds of English wheat. Essex qualities found buyers, at prices equal to Monday last; but Kent parcels were dull, and in some instances the turn lower. In foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—very little business was transacted, on former terms. There was a fair inquiry for fine malting barley, at full quotations; but other kinds were dull, at barely last week's currency. Malt moved off slowly, on former terms. Oats changed hands at a fair extent, at full prices; and the value of beans and peas was supported. Flour realised former terms, with a fair inquiry.

Oct. 13.—In English wheat, barley, and oats sold without difficulty, at full quotations. Otherwise, the trade ruled very inactive, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 41s. 4d. white, 40s. to 43s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 44s.; rye, 30s. to 35s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 29s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 35s. to 41s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 53s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 57s. to 63s.; Chevalier, 63s. to 71s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 57s. to 59s.; potato ditto, 27s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 22s. to 30s.; tick beans, 30s. to 35s.; grey peas, 41s. to 43s.; mangle, 42s. to 44s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 43s.; town households, 37s. to 40s.; country marks, 25s. to 35s. per 280 lb.; American flour, 30s. to 35s. per barrel; French ditto, 32s. to 37s. per sack.

Seeds.—Canary seed has changed hands as high as 90s. per quarter. Most other seeds have sold slowly, on former terms.

Livestock.—English crushing, 60s. to 68s.; Calcutta, 57s. to 58s.; hempsed, 40s. to 49s. per quarter; coriander, 12s. to 15s. per cwt.; brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 15s.; tares, 11s. to 13s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 61s. to 63s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, £10 10s. to £11 0s.; ditto, foreign, £10 to £11 2s. 6d.; rape cakes, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 5s. per ton. Canary seed, 80s. to 90s. per quarter; red clover, 50s. to 61s.; white ditto, 60s. to 72s. per cwt.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 8d.; barley, 35s. 10d.; oats, 23s. 7d.; rye, 32s. 7d.; beans, 44s. 2d.; peas, 44s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 2d.; barley, 35s. 10d.; oats, 25s. 4d.; rye, 33s. 6d.; beans, 45s. 8d.; peas, 44s. 6d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 112,724; barley, 49,

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THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT TORONTO, CANADA.

INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA BY COLONEL DOUGLAS.

THE militia regiments throughout the country have for the last few weeks been going through their training exercises, winding up with field-days and inspections. On Monday week the Royal London Militia (the whole of the regiment having attended Divine service at St. Paul's Cathedral the previous day) was inspected by Colonel Douglas, Military Inspector, of the Horse Guards. At one o'clock the men fell in, and were put through several preliminary movements by Major Hervey; Colonel Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel MacCall, Captain and Adjutant Hall, Quartermaster Birkin, and other officers being present. At half-past two o'clock the inspecting Colonel arrived from the Horse Guards, and was received with the usual salute. The men then marched past the reviewing officer in open and quarter-distance column; and subsequently they went through the

ordinary manœuvres of manual platoon exercise under the command of the Major, and a series of battalion movements superintended by Lieutenant-Colonel MacCall. The inspection lasted nearly two hours, and at its close Colonel Douglas addressed the men, highly complimenting them upon the manner in which they had gone through the exercises of the day. He further said that he had received from Colonel Wilson and their superior officers generally a high character of them as to their good and soldierly conduct, which he hoped they would continue to maintain both as soldiers and as men. The Colonel then proceeded, with the Colonel in command and the other officers, to the interior of the dépôt, and, having partaken of slight refreshment, he retired, the band playing the National Anthem. There were present during the inspection Alderman Sir G. Carroll, Alderman Rose, Alderman Mechi, Deputy Obbard, Deputy Lott, Deputy Lloyd, Henley Smith, Esq., Richard Lambert Jones, Esq., John Wood, Esq., and other members of the Court of

Lieutenancy of the city of London, and a large number of ladies in the grounds and the balconies of the dépôt belonging to the Artillery Company. With the newly-erected barracks the Inspecting Colonel appeared to be well satisfied, saying he wished there were many such throughout the country.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT TORONTO, CANADA.

THIS industrial palace was erected for the purpose of holding within its walls the annual exhibitions of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Canada West, a brief historical sketch of which will not inappropriately preface a few descriptive details of the building, and of its origin and progress.

At a convention held in Toronto, in July, 1846, by various local agricultural societies in Canada, the meeting affirmed by resolution that it was expedient to form a Provincial Agricultural Association



INSPECTION OF THE CITY OF LONDON MILITIA.

and a Board of Agriculture for Canada West. The draught of a constitution was drawn up, and submitted and approved of, but referred to a subsequent meeting to be held at Hamilton in a month thereafter. The objects of the association, as set forth in the seventh section of the constitution, "shall be—improvement of farm stock and produce; the improvement of tillage; agricultural implements; the encouragement of domestic manufactures; of useful inventions; and generally of every branch of rural and domestic economy." On the 17th of August the meeting was held in Hamilton, pursuant to adjournment, the association was formed, and the constitution adopted. In October of the same year the association held its first provincial exhibition in Toronto; and this, their first effort, crowned with success.

On the 8th of July, 1847, the association was incorporated by the Provincial Legislature, and in October of the same year they held their second provincial exhibition at Hamilton, the amount of prizes distributed on the occasion being £750. The third exhibition of the association was held at Coburg in October, 1849, and the amount of prizes offered on the occasion was £775. The fourth exhibition was held at Kingston in September, 1847, when the amount of prizes was £700, and of entries 1429. The fifth exhibition was held at Niagara in September, 1850, when the prizes offered amounted to £1276 19s. 9d., and the total number of entries was 1633. The sixth exhibition was held at Brockville in September, 1851: the amount of prizes awarded was £805 18s. 9d.: the total number of entries was 1466. The seventh exhibition was held at Toronto in September, 1852: the prizes offered amounted to £1470 9s. 9d.: the amount awarded was £1223 5s.: the number of entries for competition was upwards of 3048: the number of visitors was estimated at nearly 40,000. The eighth exhibition took place at Hamilton in October, 1853: the number of entries was 2820: amount awarded in prizes, £1323 6s. 3d.: number present about 30,000. The ninth exhibition came off in London in September, 1854: the number of entries was 2933: prizes awarded, £1356 17s. 6d. The tenth exhibition was held at Coburg in October, 1855: amount of prizes awarded, £1735 8s. 6d.: number of entries, 3077. The eleventh exhibition was held at Kingston in September, 1856: the number of entries was over 3796: amount of prizes awarded, £1699 17s. 6d. The twelfth exhibition was held at Brantford in September and October, 1857: number of entries, 4337: amount awarded for prizes, £2046. The thirteenth exhibition was to be held in the Toronto Crystal Palace on the 29th and 30th of September, and the 1st and 2nd of the present month. Unusual preparations were made for it; but no intelligence has as yet been received in England of its results. At the close of the exhibition in Toronto in 1852 a resolution was passed by the board to the effect that Government should be memorialised to appropriate a certain sum of money for the purpose of purchasing land whereon to erect permanent buildings for the annual exhibitions of the association, the grant to be made only to such counties as would subscribe an equal amount for building purposes. To this resolution we owe perhaps the structure, the details of which we are about to give; for, in granting to the Corporation of the city of Toronto the fee-simple of that portion of the Garrison Reserve lying immediately south of the Lunatic Asylum for a public park, the Government made it a condition that not less than twenty acres should be appropriated for the holding of the Provincial Association's annual exhibitions, whenever it may be required for that purpose.

This condition was accepted by the council, and, with a liberality which does them honour, they at once appropriated £5000 for the purpose of erecting permanent buildings thereon, that the association might not only have ample accommodation on the grounds, but that all exhibitors should have their goods and manufactures protected from the inclemency of the weather. The councils of the united counties of York and Peel voted £1000 to the same object; and this sum, with the appropriations from the county and township agricultural societies, has enabled the committee to make all their arrangements satisfactorily. The ground devoted to the purposes of the association has all been drained, levelled, and fenced; pens have been constructed all round for the reception of cattle, sheep, poultry, &c., and good sheds have been erected for storing hay, straw, corn, &c., for the animals while remaining on the grounds. The building being in immediate proximity to the railway lines, a side line has been run up, so that goods coming from either section of the province by railway may be unloaded at the southern entrance without any further trouble or expense.

On the 15th of July the corner-stone of the Industrial Palace was laid by the Board of Agriculture, in presence of a large number of citizens. Addresses were delivered by W. H. Boulton, Mayor of the City; Colonel Thompson, President of the Agricultural Association; Mr. W. B. Jarvis, ex-Sheriff of the United Counties; Colonel Denison, and the Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Minister of Agriculture. The Rev. Dr. McCaul offered up a very appropriate extempore prayer. A tin case containing a variety of newspapers and documents, the Transactions of the Board, Act of Incorporation of the Bureau of Agriculture, &c., &c., was deposited in the cavity of the stone. A very handsome silver trowel, with appropriate inscription, was presented to the Minister of Agriculture with which to perform the ceremony. The band of the Royal Canadian Rifles was stationed in the western gallery, and "discours'd sweet music" at intervals to the audience.

The Crystal Palace occupies a pleasing and advantageous site, although its great distance from the city is somewhat against the location. The main body of the building forms a parallelogram, 256 feet in length and 96 feet in width, with two central projections in the north and south parallels—16 feet by 64 feet, and 16 feet by 44 feet, giving an extreme width of 144 feet, which includes a covered entrance or porch 16 feet by 32 feet. There are four entrance-doors, one in the centre of each parallel. The total area under the roof is upwards of 33,250 superficial feet, which includes a space of 1230 superficial feet, covered by four spacious stairs leading to the gallery. The superficial extent of the gallery is estimated at 11,000 feet; the extreme height from the ground floor to the central roof is 55 feet. The walls are chiefly cast iron and glass, after the design, in a considerably modified sense, of the Crystal Palace of Hyde Park.

The roof is of wood, covered with tin, on the American ridge principle, affording the most perfect security against leakage, at least from any ordinary storm. The spandrels of the roof seem unnecessarily heavy, but are, of course, all the more substantial. Twenty-four ventilators, similar in size to those in the main building, ventilate the galleries. In regard to the statistical department of the building, it may be stated that 300 ten-feet squares, or 30,000 feet of tin, upwards of 300,000 feet of lumber, 9000 feet of glass, 36 cwt. of nails, and 98 tons of cast iron, have been used in its construction. The girders were tested to a pressure of eight tons, which is far more than they will be required to sustain. The glass was imported by the builders from Messrs. Chance (Brothers), Birmingham. It is finely obscured thick plate, similar to what was used in the Dublin Exhibition building. The cast-iron work—columns and girders—was prepared at the St. Lawrence Foundry, by William Hamilton and Son, founders and machinists. The architects were Messrs. Fleming and Schreiber; and the builders, Messrs. Smith, Burke, and Meldrum.

For the foregoing particulars we are indebted to the "Crystal Palace Guide," published at Toronto by Mr. W. G. H. Smart.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.—Mr. Oliver Sarony, of Scarborough, has introduced a useful improvement in the production of photographic portraits. It consists in employing two or more negative portraits to produce a positive portrait. The patentee usually proceeds by taking a negative portrait in which every portion of the figure excepting one is sacrificed, in order to obtain an accurate representation of that one portion—say, for example, the head and neck; and afterwards he takes another negative, in which the head and neck are sacrificed, in order that a correct representation may be obtained of the person below the neck, including the hands and arms, or of those parts together with the lower parts of the figure; and, in taking the second portrait, in order that the hands may appear of the natural size, he removes the camera further back (if the hands be in advance of the other parts of the person), until it is about the same distance from the hands as it previously was from the head. From the two negatives thus obtained he prints the positive picture, printing from the first negative the head and neck, stopping out the hands and other parts of the person by masks, as is well understood; and from the second negative the hands, arms, and (if a third negative has not been taken) the lower parts of the figure also.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES.

FROM RICHMOND UP THE POTOMAC TO WASHINGTON.

To the traveller in America who loves his personal ease as well as his liberty, who thinks it an advantage to be able to choose his company, and who has some remembrance of, and gratitude for, the luxury of locomotion which Europe affords, the best advice to be given is that he should never trust himself upon a railway if there be any possibility of his reaching his destination by a steam-boat. The river and lake travelling of the United States is everything that the most fastidious tourist can desire. Cheap fares; comfortable as well as elegant accommodation; a well-provided table; and expedition almost as great as that of the railways;—such are the advantages offered; and though, *per contra*, it must be admitted that the steamers sometimes blow up—sometimes take fire—and are sometimes snagged—(though the last-named casualty is peculiar to the southern waters, and is every season becoming less frequent)—it is doubtful whether the aggregate of such disasters is greater than the number of accidents on the principal lines of railway. And, all *pros* and *cons* considered, the internal navigation of America must be declared superior to anything of the kind in Europe. Weary of the rail and all its nuisances—mental, physical, and olfactory—it was with pleasure, after a ride of seventy-five miles from the pleasant capital of Virginia, that I found myself at Aquia Creek, on the banks of the Potomac, and took my place on board the mail-steamer bound up the river for the city of Washington.

The Potomac at this place is a noble stream, apparently from two to three miles in width; and far more picturesque than any other river I had seen in North America, with the sole exceptions of the Hudson and the St. Lawrence. The wooded heights and undulating hills on the eastern and western shores slept in a haze of golden sunlight. The broad bosom of the river, unruddied by the slightest breath of wind, reflected the landscape like a mirror; and numerous flocks of canvas-back ducks—vagrants from the luxuriant marshes of Chesapeake Bay, where they breed in countless myriads—floated on the smooth waters, like tiny argosies. But Baltimore, where we shall arrive in my next letter, is the city *par excellence* of the canvas-back duck—one of the greatest delicacies of America; and what is to be said upon that subject shall therefore be reserved for its proper locality.

In natural beauty the Potomac is rich, but there is no place of any historic or even legendary interest on its banks between Aquia Creek and the capital, except one; but to every traveller, whatever his nation, that one is the most interesting spot in the United States. But interesting is too weak a word to express the feeling with which it is regarded by all the citizens of the Great Republic, young or old, male or female. It is their Mecca and their Jerusalem—hallowed ground, consecrated to all hearts by the remembrance of their great hero and patriot—the only one whom all Americans consent to honour and revere, and whom to disparage, even by a breath, is, in their estimation, a crime only second to blasphemy and parricide. Mount Vernon, the home and tomb of George Washington, is the sacred spot of the North American continent whither pilgrims repair, and on passing which every steam-boat solemnly tolls a bell, and ever passenger uncovers his head, in expression of the national reverence. Our boat did not stop to allow us to visit the place—a circumstance which I have since much regretted, as I never had another opportunity; but in the summer season, when travellers are more numerous, sufficient time is usually allowed for the purpose on the downward trip from Washington. But the bell on the upper deck tolled its requiem for the departed; and captain, crew, and passengers took off their hats and remained uncovered until Mount Vernon was left behind, and the home of the hero hidden from sight among its embowering verdure.

The Americans, as a people, are accused of being utterly without reverence. A recent French tourist, more famous for music than for philosophy, declared them to be "*une nation railleuse et moqueuse*;" whilst others have asserted that they fear, love, and respect nothing but the "almighty dollar." The deep homage paid to the memory of Washington is sufficient to exonerate the Americans from such a sweeping censure. They certainly treat their living statesmen with little respect. They set up a President or a Governor only to attack and vilify him, just as some African savages make an idol that they may kick and cuff while they pretend to pray to it; and the abuse which they at times lavish upon some of the ablest, noblest, and purest-minded of their statesmen is such as to afford some grounds for the belief that veneration is not the organ which is most largely developed in the American brain. But this view of the matter is a superficial one. There are no living men to whom they owe loyalty, or towards whom they can feel it; for it is they who make Presidents, Governors, and Members of Congress; and who can prevent them from being Presidents, Governors, and Members of Congress again. It is they who are the only source and the sole agents of power. They are so courted and flattered by knaves of all sorts of elections, for all sorts of offices—from that of President down to that of doorkeeper in a Court of Justice—and so besmeared with fair words which mean nothing by intriguers, who put their tongues in their cheeks, almost before their fine speeches are ended, that they value their public men at exceedingly little. Perhaps they treat their great authors, painters, and sculptors with more regard; for literary men and artists do not, as such, canvass for votes, or stand upon platforms to flatter a mob, but rely solely upon their genius, to be appreciated or not, as the people please. In this respect the universal homage rendered to the venerable Washington Irving, and the affection with which the mention of his name is everywhere received; the pride with which all people of every party speak of such writers as Prescott, the able historian and accomplished gentleman, and of many others who have made American literature illustrious in our day, is a proof that, beyond the sphere of politics and the bitter question of slavery involved in all public questions, the Americans can render ample justice to their living greatness. Yet, if ungrateful to men in public life, and especially to politicians, they make amends to the memory of the illustrious dead, and prove abundantly that they have both loyalty and veneration in their nature by pouring them around the name of Washington, and in a minor degree around those of other early heroes and founders of the Republic, such as Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Mason, Adams, Patrick Henry, and, in more recent times, those of Clay, Calhoun, and Andrew Jackson. And, as regards living statesmen, before we accuse the Americans of want of veneration for men in authority, let us ask ourselves who can be better abused than a Prime Minister of England, or a Leader of the House of Commons?

Mr. J. A. Washington, the present representative of the family of Washington, and proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, to whom I had the honour of an introduction, at the hospitable table of Mr. G. P. R. James, the British Consul at Richmond, had incurred considerable odium at the time of my visit—odium which, whether

deserved or not, was more than sufficient to show that the loyalty of Americans was not rendered to a mere name, but was jealously reserved for individual services and glory. A lady of Richmond, Miss Pamela Cunningham, weak in body but strong in mind, bedridden, but able to wield an eloquent and persuasive pen, entertained with many others the idea that the tomb of Washington ought to belong, not to any individual proprietor, even though his name were Washington, but to the American people. Miss Cunningham may not, perhaps, have been more strongly imbued with this idea than others; but it is certain that she gave more effect to her feelings than any of the persons who may have shared the conviction before she gave it the life and palpability of a fact. From her sick bed she wrote and dictated letters to the newspapers to stir up the sentiment and enthusiasm of the country. Her appeals—earnest, simple, and eloquent—answered their purpose. She summoned the ladies of America to unite with her, as statesmanship and Congress would do nothing to aid them, and to form an association for the purchase of Mount Vernon by the voluntary subscriptions of the American people. In the course of a few months she found herself burdened with an amount of correspondence to which that of a Secretary of State was a trifle. The ladies responded cordially to the appeal from every part of the Union, and gave not only their names but their time and talents to the work. Madame Le Vert, of Mobile, wrote a book of her travels in Europe, and handed over the profits to the Mount Vernon Association. Other ladies painted pictures, composed music, established fancy bazaars, got up balls and concerts, and all for the purchase of Washington's tomb. Others, again, who objected to such aids to a good cause, and who had influence, marital or filial, over popular preachers, enlisted them in the subscription, until there was scarcely a church or chapel in the land of which the congregations had not subscribed to the fund. And last, but by no means least, Mr. Everett, the most eloquent of living Americans, was brought into the service. He was persuaded by some of these fair enthusiasts—whether by Miss Cunningham, by Mrs. Le Vert, or by Mrs. Ritchie (so well known and greatly admired in London as Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt), or whether by these three graces in combination, it is difficult to say—but, by the happy thought of some insinuating fair one, he was induced to travel from city to city throughout the Union, and to deliver his celebrated oration on the "Life and Character of Washington," for the benefit of the fund. By his exertions alone upwards of £5000 sterling had at an early period of the present year been secured towards the purchase of Mount Vernon, and there was every probability that by these and other agencies the whole sum requisite would be obtained within one year, or at most two, and Washington's Tomb, with a few acres of land adjoining, handed over to the perpetual trustee and guardian ship of the ladies of America. At the commencement of their patriotic agitation they were incorporated for the purpose by solemn Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, confirmed (though I am not positive on this latter point) by the still more solemn fiat of the General Congress of Washington.

And here it will perhaps be asked, why and whence the odium thrown upon Mr. J. A. Washington? The charge made against him, chiefly by the press, was that he had asked too much of the ladies of America, and that he had "trafficked in the bones of his illustrious relative." But in a country where, above all others,

the value of a thing
Is just as much as it will bring,

and where, too, the pursuit of wealth is carried on with an eagerness elsewhere unparalleled, the charge appears ungracious, if not unnatural. The representative of the Washingtons is far from wealthy; he has a large family, principally of daughters; in the opinion of impartial persons he did not ask a cent more for the acres than they would be likely to sell for by private contract to any one who desired to possess them, and less, perhaps, than they would fetch by public sale; and, moreover, the committee of the Ladies' Association have publicly declared, with their names appended to the declaration, that nothing could be more straightforward, manly, honest, and liberal than the conduct of Mr. Washington in the whole course of the transaction. It is to be presumed, judging from the temper displayed in the discussion, that nothing would have satisfied the objectors to Mr. Washington except his free donation of the property; that any sum he might have asked would have been carped and cavilled at by people determined to be displeased; and that it was unreasonably expected from a man bearing his great name that he would have sacrificed his interests to the manes of his illustrious predecessor, and done in his own person what the State ought to have done. But, before such a charge can be entertained by public opinion, those who make it should come into court with clean hands. If honour were to be paid to the memory of Washington by the purchase of his burial-place, and its dedication for ever to the reverence of the American people, the Central Government, representing all the States of the Union, or even the Government of the Commonwealth of Virginia, should have drawn upon the public purse for the funds necessary to purchase the property. As the purchase of the nation, both the tribute and the example would be greater than if they proceeded from the pocket of any individual, whether his name were Washington, or any other less renowned. If the rich nation declined to act in the matter—a nation so rich that it does not know what to do with the public money—why should Mr. Washington, who is not rich, be blamed for not taking upon himself a task that was not his by any natural or national compulsion; and which, moreover, he could not undertake without injustice to those who were nearest and dearest to him, and who, if he had reduced them to penury, might perhaps have asked in vain for a dollar from the national bounty?

Under all the circumstances, it is more creditable to the American character that the purchase should be effected by the voluntary effort of the people than by any other means. The ladies of America have done a noble deed in a graceful and a gracious manner, and nobody is the poorer for it—except, perhaps, Miss Cunningham, who has well-nigh exhausted the energies of a frame that was never powerful by the labours consequent upon so great an organisation. But her name upon the records on the Mount Vernon Association, and on the book that will doubtless lie upon Washington's Tomb, setting forth how it became the property of the public, will be to her a sufficient reward. And that at least will be hers as long as America shall revere the name of Washington.

C. M.

THE marble statue of Archdeacon Brooks—subscribed for by the town of Liverpool—to be erected in St. George's Hall, and the execution of which was intrusted to Mr. Spence, a young artist of that town, but now studying and working in Rome, has arrived from the Eternal City, and will shortly be placed on its pedestal.

So largely used are the pillar letter-boxes throughout the City and the immediate metropolitan area that Lord Colchester, her Majesty's Postmaster-General, has issued orders for the erection of forty more of them immediately in the suburban districts.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed Colonel R. C. Moody, R.E., Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the colony of British Columbia.

Mr. John Wood has been awarded by the Baptist Dissenters of Liverpool the prize of £1000 for his picture of "The Baptism of Christ."

The officers who accompanied the Prince of Prussia in his visit to Warsaw have received decorations from the Emperor of Russia.

It is stated that Miss Countess has offered the sum of £15,000 towards the endowment of a bishopric in British Columbia.

A despatch from Tetuan, Morocco, states that the Vice-Consuls of England and France at that place have been assassinated.

Accounts from Syria state that the cholera has carried off 30,000 individuals at Mecca.

Numerous shipwrecks upon the coast attended with loss of life were the result of the heavy gales at the close of last week.

A slate quarry situated near Festiniog, North Wales, belonging to Mr. Holland, is lighted with gas.

M. Donati, the discoverer of the comet now visible in the heavens, has been appointed Assistant Astronomer of the Imperial Museum of Florence.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington again indulges the public with the view of his fine pictures, vases, and sets of plate in Apsley House. Cards are to be obtained at Messrs. Mitchell's, Old Bond-street.

Mr. Longfellow's new song, entitled "Daybreak," printed in the volume containing "The Courtship of Miles Standish," has been set to music by Mr. W. Balfe.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. J. B. Dasent, of the Norfolk Circuit, to the judgeship of the Northumberland County Court, vacated by the death of Mr. Losh.

The Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia has decided that henceforth Terence and Plautus shall not be used as class books in the public schools of that country.

A general court of the East India Company is called for the 21st inst., to elect three directors in the room of Messrs. W. B. Bayley, H. T. Prinsep, and Russell Ellice, who have disqualified.

Mr. Stapleton, of New Broad-street, has been elected a Common Councilman for the Bishopsgate ward, in the room of Mr. James Rowland Carr, deceased.

The steam ship the *Vasco de Gama* has discovered two islands upon the coast of Africa, and has taken possession of them in the name of the Queen of Spain.

It is stated that out of the fund of £20,000 which the London Missionary Society proposes to raise for sending out twenty additional missionaries to India, £13,000 has already been collected.

The *Echo du Pas de Calais* states that the mistresses of the ladies' schools at Arras have just come to an understanding to prohibit their pupils from wearing crinolines.

The Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral, following the example of the capitular body at Rochester, Durham, and elsewhere, have determined on throwing open the cathedral gratuitously for two hours daily.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have elected Benjamin George McDowell, Esq., M.D., T.C.D., to the post of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology to the University, vacant by the death of Dr. Harrison.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, in his work on "Public Education," estimates that, by a redistribution of obsolete charitable bequests throughout the country, £30,000 per annum would be rescued from waste.

The Rev. William Burton Crickmer, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, Curate of St. Marylebone, has been appointed a Missionary Chaplain for the goldfields in British Columbia.

Negotiations are going on between Naples and Rome for the betrothal of the late wife of the reigning King of Naples, who was the sister of Maria Anna, the ex-Empress of Austria.

Mr. W. F. Higgins, Private Secretary to Sir E. B. Lytton at the Colonial Office, has been appointed one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy.

The colony of Canterbury has contributed £500 to the Indian Relief Fund; it has been lodged in the hands of the secretaries by Mr. Selfe, the police magistrate, and English agent for the colony.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Whitehead, the Senior Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court, to the office of Chief Registrar, vacant by the decease of Mr. Campbell. The appointment is worth upwards of £1200 a year.

The great skiff-race between Clasper and Campbell was pulled last week on Loch Lomond. The distance was upwards of four miles. Clasper came in the winner by forty yards. The match was £100 a side and the championship of Scotland.

Postage-stamps have been introduced into Spain. They are square, and the colours are pink, green, and brown. Within a circular border is a representation of the head of Queen Isabella. The values of Spanish postage-stamps are 14d., 2d., and 5d.

Mr. Serjeant Storks has resigned the Recorder'ship of the borough of Cambridge; and the Lord Chancellor has conferred the appointment on Mr. Robert Milnes Newton, barrister-at-law, of the Norfolk Circuit.

The Newcastle Town Council have, by a majority, resolved "That the annual allowance to the Mayor (varying from £750 to £1000) be discontinued, and in future the legitimate expenses of the office only paid."

Napoleon III. has made a present to the Empress's mother, Madame de Montijo, of the splendid mansion in the Champs Elysees, bought of the Marquis de Lauriston. The value of the property, greatly augmented by improvements, is now not less than four millions of francs.

A life-boat is shortly to be added to the Coastguard station at Fleetwood, towards which desirable project a subscription is being liberally made by the inhabitants, and a grant and annual subsidy is expected to be obtained from the Board of Trade.

On Tuesday evening (last week) Professor Owen delivered a lecture on the Classification of Mammalia at the Kendal Literary and Scientific Institution; and on Wednesday he was entertained at a public breakfast in the Assembly Rooms—the Mayor in the chair.

At Aix two French priests have recently caused a sensation by celebrating Divine service, attired in Chinese costume. One of these, the Abbé Perny, after a residence of several years in Kong-teheou, in China, has returned to France on business connected with the mission.

Galignani's Messenger announces that the Church of Scotland has it in contemplation to establish a permanent service in Paris. For the present the service is performed at the Oratoire, the French Protestant Church, which has been generously lent at stated terms for the purpose.

Mr. James Murray, of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. There have been only two under secretaries since August, 1827; for, on the resignation of the Marquis of Clanricarde, the third under-secretaryship was not filled up.

From Patras we learn that the crop of currants in Greece will yield 28,080,000 kilograms of dried fruit. The Ionian Islands will furnish 9,550,000 ditto. It is a prevalent idea in Zante and Cephalonia that John Bull would starve did not these islands contribute to his plum pudding.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 2075; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4505; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 716; one students' evening, Wednesday, 128; total, 9921.

On Sunday night a block of American birch, thirty-four feet long, was washed ashore at the White Rock, Hastings, completely covered with myriads of barnacles, measuring from eight to sixteen inches long, which had the appearance of a huge mass of transparent-looking snakes.

The firm of Messrs. Defries and Sons, glass chandelier lamp manufacturers, of Houndsditch, has been again intrusted with the contract for lighting the whole of the camp at Aldershot, where nearly 7000 lamps are lit weekly.

The Russian Government has just decreed that twenty military schools shall be established for teaching surveying, topographic engraving, gymnastics, &c.; also, that the sons of poor nobles and functionaries shall be educated in them gratuitously, subject to the condition of their undertaking to serve the State gratuitously for a certain number of years.

At the Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge, there have been the following recent arrivals:—General Wyld and family; A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P.; Sir W. Montgomery, Bart.; General and Mrs. Grantham; Samuel Gurney, Esq.; Sir John Forbes, Lady Bridgman, Alderman Cubitt, Colonel Skipper, Lady Cust, the Lord Mayor elect, &c.

On Saturday last the inquest on the body of Sally Hare, who had been murdered by her sweetheart, John Taylor Whitworth, was held at St. John's, Loughton-on-Mothen, near Rotherham, before Thomas Badger, Esq., coroner. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Whitworth, who was accordingly committed on the Coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the ensuing York Assizes.

CHESS.

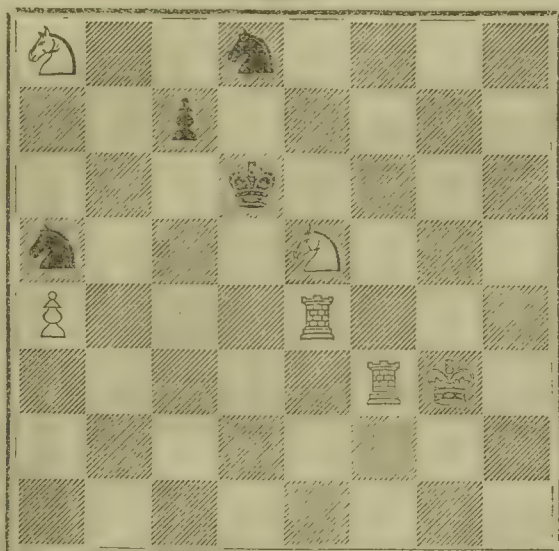
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. M., Paris.—Mr. Morphy's games this week exclude both his letter and Mr. Staunton's reply. If we can spare space for them, they shall be given in the next Number. An OLD CONTRIBUTOR—RAILWAY SECRETARY, Dumbarton.—There is no mistake whatever in the diagram of 763, nor is it capable of being solved in less than the stipulated number of moves.

THOS. BELL, Birmingham.—I. Quite wrong. You have not even approached the true solution. 2. No doubt you can procure blank diagrams in a book form of Messrs. Ashbee and Deland, Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

J. A. B. is desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence. Address, J. A. B., 12, Shepperton-cottages, New North-road, N., London. October 11, 1858.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 763 by Annabel, Lady Clara, D. D., Philo Chess, I. H. N. C., P. P. W. C., Weighston, Atchaffon, L., Medius, H. P. T., Oliver, Czar, H. Dove, Peterkin, Lovel, H. S., Gregory, Max, I. T. W., Bumble, S. S., Edinburgh; D. W. O., Shigo, I. Stapleton, Tavistock, D. W. M., Clerken, Dovedale, Mungo Little Dorrit, I. B., T. R. G., A. Z., Omilron, Antony, I. T. S., Billy, T. Addison, Norwich; W. R., Glasgow; M. G., R. Fenton, P. A. S., S. S., V. E. T., S. G. M., Carnarvon, U. B., O. B., Marguerite, Philip, C. L. B., D. A. G., Onida, Nemo, Wilfred, S. E. C., B. G., I. O. L. S. P., Q. R. S. Y., Cupid, Milo, Peebles, U. G., G. D., Cheslunt, Bolton, X., Peterhead; W. Nesham; A. B. C., Omega, Wandie, Mephistophiles, Indiana, Pax, Iodine, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 765.
By F. W. M., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

MR. MORPHY IN PARIS.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF BLINDFOLD CHESSPLAYING.

On the 27th of last month, at the request of the leading Parisian chess amateurs, the American champion repeated the prodigious performance of playing eight games simultaneously without board or men. His opponents were eight excellent players of the Café de la Régence; and on this occasion he may be said to have surpassed the previous achievement at Birmingham, of which we published an account in the Number for September the 18th, inasmuch as the sitting was much longer and the games far more intricate. The names of his adversaries were—

Mr. Boucher board 1	Mr. Lequesne board 5
" Bierwirth " 2	" Potier " 6
" Bornemann " 3	" Preti " 7
" Guibert " 4	" Seguin " 8

Of this number two at least, Nos. 1 and 8, might almost aspire to the honour of playing without odds against Mr. Morphy; two others, Nos. 3 and 4, are accounted a shade weaker than the two former; and the four others are about a Pawn and move below them.

The sitting commenced at half-past twelve in the day, and continued without intermission until ten at night. During all this time, in spite of the multiplicity of the combinations which he had to make and defeat, Mr. Morphy never committed a single oversight, or even one feeble or useless move. Most of the games, it will be seen, are beautifully played by him—two or three of them, indeed, admirably. The first of his antagonists who succumbed was Mr. Preti, No. 7, who resigned at seven o'clock in the evening; a few minutes afterwards Mr. Potier, No. 6, met the same fate; shortly after Mr. Boucher, No. 1, struck his flag, his example being speedily followed by Mr. Bierwirth, No. 2. At nine o'clock Mr. Lequesne, No. 5, being in a position of equality, proposed to make a drawn battle of his game, to which Mr. Morphy agreed. In a brief space after this Mr. Bornemann, No. 3, was compelled to admit himself vanquished; and at the same time Mr. Guibert, No. 4, offered to draw his *partie*, and his proposal was accepted. Mr. Seguin, No. 8, was now the only combatant left, and, after the withdrawal of the rest, the game between him and the American proceeded with such marvellous rapidity that the gentlemen commissioned to announce the moves from one to the other had barely time to run from the chess-board of the seeing player to the arm-chair of the blindfold one, and vice versa, between whiles. As the clock struck ten the last game was brought to a close by the resignation of Mr. Seguin. The announcement was greeted by a perfect thunder of applause from the crowd of spectators, which was again and again repeated as the young conqueror, somewhat embarrassed apparently by so tumultuous an ovation, stood forth and bowed his acknowledgments. We have been obligingly favoured with an accurate copy of every game played, and have thought it desirable in this instance, as in that of the Birmingham exhibition, not merely for the gratification of chess amateurs generally, but for the prevention of all doubt and cavil as to the actual performance of what must to many seem incredible, to publish the whole of the games together.

BOARD NO. I.—MR. BOUCHER.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P
4. Q takes P	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
5. K B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd
6. B takes Kt	B takes B
7. B to K Kt 5th	P to K B 3rd
8. B to K R 4th	Kt to K R 3rd
9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
10. Castles on Q side	Castles
11. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K to R sq
12. K Kt to Q 4th	Q to her 2nd
13. Q R to Q sq	K R to K B 2nd
14. P to K B 4th	P to Q R 4th
15. P to K B 5th	K R to K B sq
16. K Kt to K 6th	K R to K Kt sq
17. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Kt 5th
18. Q to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th
19. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q B sq

(To enable him to capture the Bishop, which is about to take the Kt, with the Q's Pawn.)

20. B takes Kt Q P takes B
21. K R to K B 3rd

(The attack looks already irresistible, but the actual finish is charmingly accomplished.)

BOARD NO. II.—MR. BIERWIRTH.

(French Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
4. P takes P	K P takes P
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th
6. Castles	K B to Q 3rd
7. P to K R 3rd	Q B to K R 4th
8. Q B to K 3rd	Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. K R to K sq	K Kt to K 2nd
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q B takes Kt
11. Kt takes B	P to K R 3rd
12. Q to Q 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd
13. P to Q B 4th	P takes P
14. K B takes P	P to Q B 4th
15. Kt to K 5th	Chs. on Q's side
16. K B to K 6th	B takes Kt
17. P takes B	K to Q Kt sq
18. Q to Q B 3rd	

(A very ingenious move. If Black take the Pawn with his Queen, he of course loses

BOARD NO. III.—MR. BORNEMANN.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q to K 3rd	P to K B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	K B to Q Kt 4th	22. P takes P	Q R takes P
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	23. Kt to Q Kt 6th (ch)	(A manoeuvre altogether unforeseen by Mr. Bornemann.)
4. P to Q B 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th	24. K B to K 6th	P takes Kt
5. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	25. K R to K B 7th	Q Kt to K 2nd
6. P takes P	B takes Kt	26. K to Kt sq	(No hurry: poor Black is in the toils, and escape impossible, do what he can.)
7. Q takes B	Q P takes P	27. Q R to Q B sq (ch)	K R to K sq
8. P to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	28. K B takes Q (ch)	Q R takes B
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	29. P to Q 5th	(Capitally played. Black can take it only at the expense of a piece.)
10. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd	30. P takes Kt	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
11. Castles on Q side	Q to Q 2nd	31. P takes Q R (ch)	K R takes Q
12. Kt to K B sq	Castles on Q side		
13. Kt to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd		
14. Q B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th		
15. Q B to K Kt 3rd	Q R to K B sq		
16. Kt to Q 5th	K Kt to K sq		
17. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P		
18. P takes P	K Kt to Q 3rd		
19. K B to Q Kt 3rd	B to Q sq		
20. K R to K B sq	K Kt to Q Kt 4th		

And Black gives up the battle, after fighting for above nine hours.

BOARD NO. IV.—MR. GUIBERT.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	22. Q R to Q 2nd	P to K R 5th
2. P takes P	Q takes P	23. Q to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 4th
3. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to her sq	24. K B takes Kt	K P takes Kt
4. P to Q 4th	P to K	25. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch)
5. K Kt to K B 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	26. K to R sq	Castles on Q side
6. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	27. P to Q K 4th	P to K R 6th
7. Castles	P to K 4th	28. P to K Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd
8. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q B 4th	29. Q to Q B 2nd	Q R to Q 2nd
9. K Kt to K 5th	Q Kt to Q 4th	30. K R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th
10. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K B 3rd	31. K to K Kt sq	K R to Q sq
11. Q Kt to K 4th	K Kt to K B 4th	32. Q to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
12. Q B to K B 2nd	K B to Q B 2nd	33. B takes Q B P	Q to Q B 3rd
13. P to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to Q 4th		
14. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
15. Q R to K sq	K B takes Kt		
16. Q R takes B			

(White thus early has secured a vast superiority in position; he is all over the field, and his King safely housed, while the adversary's men are out of play, and he is prevented from casting by the threatened move of Q B to Q B 5th.)

17. Q B to Q B 5th Q to her sq
18. Kt to Q 6th (ch) Kt takes B
19. Q takes Kt

(The Bishop so posted is invincible.)
20. Q to K Kt 3rd P to K Kt 3rd

(Threatening to take the K Kt P with his K's Bishop, and thus win off hand.)
21. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd

22. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
23. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
24. K to B 2nd Q to Q B 4th (ch)

25. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
26. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
27. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
28. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
29. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
30. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
31. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
32. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
33. Q R to Q sq B to Q 2nd

At this point, neither party being disposed to vary his moves, the game was resigned as a DRAWN BATTLE.

BOARD NO. V.—MR. LEQUESNE.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd	17. Q to K Kt 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	Q B to Q Kt 2nd	18. Q to K 2nd	Q Kt to K 2nd
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	19. Q R to Q B sq	Q R to Q B sq
4. K Kt to K R 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	20. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 3rd
5. Castles	P to Q 4th	21. P to Q R 4th	Q to K R 4th
6. P to K 5th	K Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to K sq	K Kt to K B 4th
7. P to Q B 3rd	K B to K 2nd	23. K R to K B 3rd	K R to his 5th
8. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd	24. K R to K B 4th	K R takes R
9. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 4th	25. Q B takes R	P to Q B 4th
10. P takes P	K R takes P	26. Q Kt P takes P	P takes P
11. Q to K Kt 4th	K R to his 5th	27. P to Q Kt sq	P to Q B 5th
12. Q to K 2nd	K to Q 2nd	28. K B takes Kt	K Kt P takes B
13. Q Kt to Q 3rd	Q to K R sq	29. Kt to Q B 2nd	K to Q B 3rd
14. K Kt to K Kt 5th	K Kt to Q sq	30. P to Q R 5th	Q to K R 5th
15. Q Kt to K B 3rd	K B takes K Kt	31. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 4th
16. P takes B	K R to K R 6th	32. Q to K Kt 2nd	Q to K R 5th

At this point, neither party being disposed to vary his moves, the game was resigned as a DRAWN BATTLE.

BOARD NO. VI.—MR. POTIER.

(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. K Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd		
3. K B to Q B 4th	Kt takes K P		
4. Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd		

(It is to be regretted that Mr. Potier did not take the Kt rather than retreat, as many amateurs would have been pleased to see Mr. Morphy carrying out the attack of this interesting and comparatively novel debut.)

5. Kt takes K P P to Q 4th
6. K B to Q Kt 3rd K B to K 2nd
7. P to Q 4th P to Q B 3rd
8. Castles Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. P to K B 4th Q Kt to Q Kt 3rd
10. Q to K B 3rd P to K R 4th
11. P to K B 5th Q to Q B 2nd

THE ASSINNIBOINE AND SASKATCHEWAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

WE herewith give two illustrations, from photographs, accompanied by descriptive letterpress, of the progress of the expedition sent out last spring by the Canadian Government to explore and report on the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers, in Rupert's Land. The originals bear the dates of May 24th and June 2nd: they were dispatched from Fort Garry, on the Red River of the North, to the Canadian Government, via the United States, and kindly forwarded to us, by permission of his Excellency the Governor-General, in accordance with arrangements announced in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for the 2nd instant.

We have before referred to the Red River Expedition of 1857, dispatched with a view to ascertain the character and condition of the canoe route between Fort William, Lake Superior, and Fort Garry, Red River. That service having been in great part accomplished, the Canadian Government has commissioned Professor Hind, with a competent staff of assistants, to prosecute a topographical and geological exploration of the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers.

The expedition set out from Toronto on the 29th of April, and consisted of the gentlemen whose names are subjoined, together with fourteen Iroquois Indians and two French Canadians:—Henry Youle Hind, M.A., in charge of the expedition, and geologist; James Austen Dickinson, B.A., T.C.D., civil engineer and surveyor; John Fleming, assistant-surveyor and draughtsman; and Humphrey Lloyd Hime, photographer. Mr. Hime is Professor of Chemistry and Geology in Trinity College, Toronto, and is cousin to Mr. J. R. Hind, the distinguished observer and astronomer of Regent's Park. Mr. Dickinson is the son of the late Lord Bishop of Meath, and was a pupil of George W. Hemmans, Esq., C.E. Mr. Hime is a nephew of Dr. Lloyd, Senior Fellow T.C.D.; and Mr. Fleming is already known in these columns as the artist from whose able pencil the illustrations proceeded which accompanied Mr. Hind's report on the Red River Expedition last year, some of which have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Iroquois guide, Charlot Skan-a-shah, is celebrated among the voyageurs of Rupert's Land as an intrepid and skilful pilot in the dangerous navigation of the Winnipeg River. Wigwam is an Ojibway half-breed, and his duty will be to lead the party on their return next winter, on snow-shoes, through the pathless forests between Red River and Lake Superior.

On arriving at Red River the Iroquois voyageurs were to be exchanged for half-breeds of Cree origin, and additions to the party made, which will be noticed in the proper place.

We understand that Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, freely gave all needful assistance to Mr. Hind in procuring canoes, and, if necessary, supplies from the company's forts on the route, and thus materially aided the progress of the expedition.

Three north canoes, each thirty feet long by five feet broad, and fully equipped, were in readiness at the Sault Sainte Marie when the steamer *Illinois*, conveying the expedition, arrived there; and on the



OJIBWAY ENCAMPMENT NEAR THE FALLS OF THE RAINY RIVER.

5th of May they were safely landed at the Grand Portage, Lake Superior. Five days were consumed in conveying the canoes and baggage across the Grand Portage; and it was on the morning of the 11th of May that the canoe voyage began.

We are particular as to the time and date, for on the day before Sir George Simpson started from Montreal on his annual visit to the Red River Settlement; and it may not be without interest to note the result of this race to Red River, since it is highly probable that both parties spared no pains or efforts in their attempt to arrive first at the Selkirk Settlement.

Sir George Simpson dispatched his canoes from Lachine, nine miles from Montreal, on the 25th of April, to proceed up the Ottawa, and through Lake Nipissing to Lake Huron, to await his arrival at the Sault Sainte Marie, a village situated on the St. Mary's River where it debouches from Lake Superior. Sir George followed on the 10th of May, proceeding by the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, thence by rail to Detroit, and by steamer to the Sault. He coasted in canoes round the north shore of Lake Superior, and proceeded on to Red River via the Kaminitiquia route and Rainy Lake. He arrived at the Selkirk Settlement on the 7th of June. This distinguished traveller is celebrated for the extraordinary speed with which he travels in the wilds of Rupert's Land. His canoes are manned by the most experienced and hardy voyageurs, and he carries nothing but what is required for the necessities of his voyage.

At Fort William, on the Kaminitiquia, Fort Frances, Rainy Lake, and Fort Alexander, Lake Winnipeg, supplies are in readiness for his use, so that his canoes are always "light," to use the phraseology of the voyageurs.

The baggage of Mr. Hind's party, consisting of supplies for six months, instruments, &c., weighed over 6000 lb., and his canoes, three in number, were heavily laden; nevertheless he arrived at Red River five days in advance of Sir George Simpson, having camped near the mouth of the river on the 1st of June, and reached the settlement in the afternoon of the following day, without any injuries to supplies or damage to the various instruments required for the purposes of the exploration.

At Fort Frances a photograph was taken by Mr. Hime representing the birch-bark wigwams of the Ojibway Indians, with sturgeon drying on poles near them. The other photograph represents a portage on the canoe route.

On the 14th of June, the exploring party, having been re-organised, the Iroquois being exchanged for half-breeds, were to start from Fort Garry and proceed up the Assiniboine and its affluents. One division was to ascend the river in small canoes, while another was to proceed on horseback up the right bank until arriving at the source, whence they were to descend by the left bank, making traverses into the country on either side.

We understand that Mr. Hind is instructed to prepare a map on a scale of two miles to an inch of the whole country traversed by the expedition, showing all the main characteristics of the country, its geological features, and adaptation for the purposes of settlement.

The exploring party which was to leave the settlements on the 14th of June consisted of fourteen men in all, with twelve horses, four carts, and one waggon—a force sufficient, it was thought, to resist any hostile attempts on the part of the Sioux Indians, the well-known deadly enemies of the Red River half-breeds.

AN OJIBWAY ENCAMPMENT.

The Ojibways of the Lake of the Woods are the most warlike and independent tribe of this once great and powerful nation, which formerly occupied the country between Lake Huron and Red River. They still number some hundreds on the beautiful lake, where their encampments are most frequently to be seen, and from which their name is derived.

Among them men of tall stature and faultless form are not uncommon. The Engraving represents a part of an encampment at the falls of Rainy River, where they assemble in the spring to catch and dry sturgeon, and in the early summer months to celebrate their medicine dances and other barbarous ceremonies. Their lodges are constructed of birch bark, supported by poles, as shown in the Engraving. On the right a squaw is engaged in suspending strips of sturgeon on poles to dry; and in front is a warrior, holding in his hand a stone pipe, and gazing at the white men who are quietly taking his photograph.

The lodges represented in the Engraving are about forty feet long



PORTAGING A CANOE AND BAGGAGE.

and eighteen feet broad at the base. Each will contain several families.

When an attempt was made to take a photograph of the interior of one of the lodges, several squaws, who were seated with their children round the fires, instantly rose, and, driving the children before them, hastened off to the neighbouring forest, and no arguments or presents could induce them to remain. They said that "the white men wanted to take their pictures and send them far away to the great chief of the white men, who would make evil medicine over them, and when the pictures were sent back the Indians who were drawn would all perish. They knew this was the way the white man wanted to get rid of the Indians and take their land." Many of the men had this impression, and carefully moved out of reach of the camera.

During the stay of the expedition at Fort Frances, Mr. Hind recognised several Indians who had formed part of a band, mustering between fifty and sixty, who stole upon his camp in the night on one of the islands in the Lake of the Woods, and after a long "talk" on the following day took away the guides he and his companion Mr. Dawson had engaged to pilot them through the swamps which separate the Lake of the Woods from the valley of Red River. They laughed heartily at the recognition, shook hands with great warmth, and asked for tobacco with the utmost nonchalance.

On the night of the 24th of May the Indians assembled at Fort Frances, and had a great dance, not in honour of her gracious Majesty's birthday, but in consequence of the arrival of news that a band of their party had returned from a successful foray in the Sioux country, beyond Red River, and had brought back with them the scalp of an unfortunate Sioux they had succeeded in killing.

The condition of these Indians is truly deplorable. They are all heathens, and still adhere to the barbarous customs so often described as characteristic of North American aborigines. Their faces were gaudily painted, the colours being chiefly red, black, and green. The presence for many years of the important post of Fort Frances, and the contact with civilised men for half a century, do not appear to have had the least influence upon their morality or to have bettered their physical condition. Indeed their present condition and future prospects cannot be better described than in the melancholy but poetical representation which the chief gave of themselves on terminating a council held with Mr. Hind and Mr. Dawson, last August, on Gordon Island, Lake of the Woods. "The white man comes—

he looks at our trees and our flowers, and takes away the Indians' land; the white man comes—he brings disease, sorrow, and death; the Indian's home is his own no more. You must go by the old paths. The 'talk' is finished: we are all of one mind."



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WEST SMETHWICK, SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

PORTAGING A CANOE AND BAGGAGE.

This Engraving represents the mode of portaging north canoes across a point of land in the neighbourhood of rapids or falls which oppose obstacles to continuous navigation. The figure in the centre is "Charlot," the Iroquois guide. In the rear the half-breed "Wigwam" is in the act of adjusting the fire under the kettles for the noonday meal. In front of him are two of the voyageurs, with packs of baggage, carrying their load by means of a strap passed round the forehead. The figure on the left is one of the bowmen, Charlot's son, portaging the paddles belonging to the canoe. The scene is the Red River, and it represents the last labours of the Iroquois, as far as Mr. Hind's party is concerned.

INTERIOR OF A CASHMERE TOMB.

WE give below an Engraving of the Interior of the Tomb of the Father of Sheik Imaum-oo-deen, late Governor of Cashmere under Shere Singh.

The coffin is inclosed in the small latticed chamber in the centre of the building, and the doorway is ornamented with flags and ostriches' eggs, while the ceiling is hung with silken canopies, the gift of pious individuals. The whole edifice is of wood, unpainted, but quaintly carved, and the windows are pierced in the fanciful patterns rendered familiar to every one since the erection of the Alhambra Court in the Crystal Palace.

A glance at the people engaged in worship shows that the Mahomedan religion is not exempt from corruption from the simple forms prescribed by its founder, for we here find them crowding to the tomb of a man who has only been dead a few years, to pray there in preference to attending any of the mosques in the city.

CONSECRATION OF SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, WEST SMETHWICK.

THIS church is situated in one of the densely-populated iron districts of South Staffordshire, near to the works of the noted firm of Messrs. Chance (Brothers) and Co., glass-manufacturers. It is executed for the use of the working classes, and designated as the Working-Man's Church, and was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield. The church is designed in the Early English style of architecture, with nave, north and south transepts, and octagonal chancel, with galleries at the west end, and transepts. The west gallery is approached by a tower and lofty spire; the transept galleries by spiral staircases in octagonal turrets. The roof is



TOMB OF A MUSSULMAN.—DRAWN BY W. CARPENTER, JUN.

open-timbered, stained and varnished; also the sittings, which are open, with very neat and simple bench-ends. The aisles are paved with Staffordshire tiles; the chancel with Messrs. Maw and Co.'s encaustic tiles. Accommodation is provided for 800 persons, exclusive of children: 250 sittings to be appropriated as free. The church is remarkable for its simple yet picturesque appearance. It is constructed with white Stourbridge bricks with Bath stone dressings, and has a pleasing effect in the landscape, being erected on a slightly elevated position. The works have been carried out by Mr. John Parnell, of Lugby, from the designs of Mr. G. B. Nichols, of the firm of Nichols and Morgan, architects, West Bromwich, at the very small outlay of 2500—raised solely by contributions from the leading gentry of the district. The Messrs. Chance contributed the munificent sum of £1000; the working men of the neighbourhood, £600; and the Sunday-school children contributed enough for the placing of a neat stone font. The site was generously given by John Silvester, Esq. The want of a church in this neighbourhood has long been felt; and the erection of the present edifice is mainly due to the exertions of the Rev. J. P. Sheppard, the Incumbent.

HOWTH, AND THE HILL OF HOWTH.

THE Bay of Dublin is bounded on the north by the lofty peninsula of Howth, terminating in Bailie Point, whose lighthouse, with its splendid fixed light, forms a landmark of the highest utility to mariners. From Dublin to Howth is a pleasant trip of nine or ten miles, and at Howth there are many objects of great interest, well worthy, as guide-books say, the notice of the tourist.

The town stands on the northern side of the peninsula, and is lively enough with seamen and boatmen and busy caterers for the wants of those amphibious animals; while all the languages of Babel seem to vie in creating the most discordant noises. It must be owned that the Irish brogue holds its own amongst the contending "tongues." Howth is, however, a town of entirely recent growth, and owes its prosperity to the magnificent harbour constructed in the time of George IV. (who landed here in 1821), under the able superintendence of Mr. Rennie. Two massive piers—one upwards of 2493 feet in length, another 2020—inclose an area of fifty acres. The entrance is 300 feet in width. The total cost of this noble undertaking, which has proved of infinite benefit to vessels bound for the port of Dublin, was £800,000.

The fixed light in the harbour was erected in 1818, is forty-three feet high, and is visible to ships at a distance of eleven miles. The splendid pharos on Bailie Point was erected five years earlier, is 114 feet in height, and,

A pillar of fire by night, of cloud by day,

is visible fifteen miles at sea.

Travellers who visit Howth, next to its harbour—a memorial of the skill, perseverance, and enterprise of the present—will rank the ruined Abbey, with its relics, of the historic past. It is situated nearly in the centre of the town, and from its commanding position forms a prominent, as it is a picturesque, object in the landscape. The ruins are encircled by a stout embattled wall, which has something of a martial air about it, and crown the summit of a steep rough bank rising abruptly from the sea. They are in tolerable preservation, and possess many interesting details for the archaeologist, especially a fine tomb adorned with supine figures of a knight and lady. To Sitric the Dane is ascribed the erection of Howth Abbey, and 1083 is named as the date.

A little to the right of the town, and on the west side of the famous hill, looking out upon the stormy channel, stands the splendid mansion of the Earl of Howth, known as Howth Castle, a massive castellated structure, with square towers at each angle, sheltered by the deep shadows of a venerable wood. The park is of considerable extent, well stocked with deer, and borders upon the seashore. Many interesting memorials of this ancient family are preserved in the noble hall; and especially the old abbey bells, and the veritable two-handed sword, only to be wielded by sinewy arms, with which, "once upon a time," a certain Sir Tristram did fell havoc among the piratical Danes.

The good knights are dust,
Their swords are rust;
Their souls are with the saints, we trust!

From the Hill of Howth a splendid panorama is unfolded to the curious eye. The beautiful Bay of Dublin, which deserves all the praise bestowed upon it by Lady Dufferin and warbled by Miss Dolby; the harbour of Howth, its piers stretching out like giant arms; the tall columnar lighthouse on the point; the shifting waters of St. George's Sea; the gleaming roofs of Erin's metropolitan city; Malahide Court, the ancient seat of the chivalric Talbots;—these lie around you in all the tender enchantment that springs from distance, while the blue peaks of the Wicklow mountains form a splendid background to the picture. Marino, the elegant residence of the Earls of Charlemont; the cluster of houses known as Clontarf; St. Douglough's Church, a curious specimen of the architectural vagaries of the ninth century; and other objects of interest, either natural or historical, will also demand the attention of the tourist.

Almost in the centre of the bay, looking very pleasant and picturesque in its garb of "greenery," reposes the small island of Ireland's Eye, which, as our readers will remember, was, some few years since, the scene of a fearful tragedy, whose mysterious character strongly arrested the public attention, but which, up to the present time, has not been satisfactorily explained.

Every tourist who visits Dublin—and in these days of political restrictions and passport annoyances, when he who was wont to speed away to Paris, Naples, or Baden, more sensibly amuses himself within the confines of the United Kingdom—every one who is a tourist will visit Dublin; every tourist who goes to the beautiful bay, fair as that of Parthenope, and the handsome city, not inferior to Naples, will also climb the Hill of Howth and from its crest will see all that we have described, and a great deal more which we are fain to leave untold.

THE RED RIVER EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—(To the Editor.)—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of October 2nd I have read a long account of the exploring party under Mr. Hinds in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. In it there is an omission of great importance—of a circumstance which may in a measure account for the now unprosperous condition of the Red River Settlement. A friend of mine, who arrived at Fort Ellis (from Fort Garry) only a day before the exploring party under Mr. Hinds, writes to me from Fort Ellis thus:—"A plague of grasshoppers is now devastating the country. How far they extend I cannot tell; but Professor Hinds' party can answer for six hundred miles, and I found them hundreds of miles south of the Red River, in Minnesota. The people are afraid of starvation this winter at Red River. The grasshoppers eat up everything. They come from the south, and always go north. They have eaten a pair of trousers and a coat of mine—at least, they have spoiled them for wear, having eaten holes in them all over; and they bite diabolically. The ground is absolutely alive with them. In camp they hop into the tea, into the fryingpan, into the pots, and into the fire. The farmers on Red River will not sow any crops this year in consequence of them." So writes an eyewitness in whose statement full reliance may be placed, and who has been over the same tract as the exploring party. Surely, in giving a description of this territory—of such future importance—this terrible infliction ought to have been mentioned.—W. H. STEWARD, Tixall Heath, near Stafford.

METEORS.—(To the Editor.)—I am surprised that the meteor mentioned in your Correspondent "Viator's" letter has not been previously noticed. I, in company with a friend, had been looking at the comet on the same evening, the 27th ult., and I had just closed my telescope, and we were walking away from the instrument, when a most beautiful meteor sprang up close to the horizon in the S.S.W. It rose near Delta Aquarii, passed close to Alpha Aquele, and disappeared near Beta Herculis in the N.W. This was evidently the same meteor seen by "Viator," as the time (ten minutes past eight) was the same. It was decidedly one of the most splendid objects of the kind that I have ever seen. It left behind it on rising a beautiful train of white light, at least fifteen degrees in length, and became gradually deeper in colour as it passed along, and seemed finally to break up as it disappeared. Its appearance towards the close was very singular, resembling a rod of iron with knobs on it at intervals, or a tightly-drawn knotted rope.—F. T. SELBY, Spalding, Oct. 9.

Her Majesty's corps of Yeoman Warders have received undress uniform in lieu of the gold-embroidered tunics hitherto worn by them, and which cost from £50 to £60 each, now only to be worn on State occasions. On Tuesday the warders appeared in their new tunics, composed of blue cloth, slashed, and turned up with red.

THE LOSS BY FIRE OF THE "AUSTRIA" STEAM-SHIP.

In our last publication we gave such particulars as had then reached this country of the burning in the mid Atlantic of the passenger-ship *Austria*, and of the probable loss of some hundred human lives. The worst forebodings in regard to this vessel have been confirmed. A more frightful tale of human agony and despair has rarely been told. The *Austria*, a magnificent screw-steamer of 2500 tons, was built in the Clyde last year for the service between Hamburg and New York. On the 2nd of September last she sailed on her outward voyage from Hamburg, and on the 4th from Southampton. For eight days she encountered strong westerly winds; on the 12th the weather moderated, and on the 13th she had attained a speed of eleven knots, with every prospect of arriving at New York in the course of five days from that time.

It was a little after two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th that the alarm of fire was first raised. Mr. Brews, the only English survivor of the catastrophe, was then on the quarter-deck. He saw a dense cloud of smoke sweeping before the wind from the forepart of the vessel, and some terrified women rushing aft shrieking, "The ship is on fire!—what will become of us?" Orders were instantly given, and apparently obeyed, to put the ship on half speed, but notwithstanding this, so great was the stress of the wind and so fearful the rapidity of the flames, that by the time Mr. Brews had reached the middle of the vessel he saw the flames breaking from the lights amidships. From this moment everything appears to have been involved in the most frightful confusion. According to the evidence before us the Captain seems entirely to have lost self-possession. Rushing upon the deck bare-headed, he exclaimed, on seeing the flames, "We are all lost!" and then immediately made for one of the boats. That he was one of the first that was lost is certain; but whether he met his death in resisting the rush of the panic-stricken crowd to the boats, or in attempting to effect his own escape, seems involved in a doubt, of which it is only fair he should have the benefit. Everything was left to the most frightful haphazard. Mad with panic, the uncontrolled and unguided crowd precipitated themselves upon the boats. Boat after boat was swamped by overcrowding, or by being sucked under by the screw-propeller, which was still suffered to work on with useless and deadly energy. Out of the whole number, less than thirty persons were ultimately saved by the agency of the boats, and of these boats one only, the metallic life-boat, was unswamped. Mr. Brews, who seems to have maintained his presence of mind throughout, finding that the vessel was still with her head to the wind, and that the flames were consequently sweeping the quarter-deck, ran up to the man at the wheel, and bade him put her broadside on to the wind. The man hesitated, waiting probably for orders, that never came, from some of the officers; he soon, like the rest, fled from his post; and the ship, without control or guidance, went racing on, a sheeted mass of flame, until the machinery gave way under the fierceness of the conflagration, and she gradually drifted round before the wind.

The fury of the fire amidships rapidly cut off all communication between the quarter-deck and the fore-castle. As long as the ship's head was kept to the wind the fore-castle was comparatively clear of flame and smoke. The greatest number of those ultimately saved—about forty—were taken from the bowsprit and chains, which soon became the only tenable part of the burning ship. The sweep of the flames over the quarter-deck was terrific. Mr. Brews got over the bulwarks, and held on for some time by the davits (irons from which the boats are slung), leaning out as far as he could over the water to avoid the flames that were leaping towards him. In this frightful position he witnessed the great horror of the quarter-deck. As the flames pressed closer and closer, the despairing multitude were literally driven by fiery scourges into the sea. Husbands and wives, parents and children, clasped in each other's arms, took the deadly leap of more than twenty feet from the lofty deck into the seething water. Two sisters sank kissing each other. A Hungarian gentleman, with a wife and seven children, one an infant in arms, waited till the wife and the six had each taken the deadly plunge, then followed himself with the little one in his bosom.

The brave Englishman Brews, clinging thus to the davits and dodging the leaping flames, caught sight through the smoke-drifts of a swamped boat, spinning by a rope still attached to the ship. He slid down the rope, cut it, and pushed off, but in vain; that boat also was engulfed and swamped by the screw. The Englishman saved himself by diving under the ship, and came up within reach of another boat, or rather wreck of a boat, floating bottom upwards. He righted her, took in a German who was swimming for life hard by, and, in default of oars, extemporised a rough kind of paddles out of some laths, which had been nailed together as a sheathing for the sides. Meanwhile the ship had driven on, but was still in sight, and the Englishman and German, paddling for life with their laths, were near enough to see the end of that dismal tragedy on the quarter-deck. "I could see the ladies and gentlemen," says Mr. Brews, "jumping off the poop into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames. Several hesitated to leap from the burning ship till the last moment, as the height was twenty-two feet, and were only at length compelled to throw themselves off to avoid a more fearful death. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop."

It was at five o'clock—three hours after the fire was first discovered—that the French barque *Maurice* reached the blazing steamer. Between thirty and forty human beings were still sustaining themselves, blistered with heat and stifled with smoke, in the fore-chains and under the bowsprit. These were picked off by the boats of the *Maurice*. The metallic life-boat of the *Austria*, with twenty-three scorched and wounded people on board, including three officers of the ship and six women, soon came up. Then three or four men were picked up floating on a piece of broken boat. The second officer of the ship was taken out of the water, where he had sustained himself, without other support than his own strong arms, for nearly six hours. At half-past seven Brews and the German, with their paddles of lath, were received into the hospitable *Maurice*. Then night fell, and the *Maurice* took in no more. The next morning a Norwegian barque came in sight, and her boats were observed busy round the still burning hull. There is just a desperate chance that she may have added one or two to the sixty-seven rescued by the *Maurice*, out of the 513 who were alive on board the *Austria* at two o'clock on the 13th of September.

The fire arose from the most culpable negligence. Captain Heydtmann and the physician gave orders to have the vessel fumigated. The fourth officer was charged with the execution of the order. He ordered the boat-swain's mate to take a bucket of tar and a piece of hot iron and go into the forward steerage to fumigate it. They heated a piece of chain and dipped it into the tar to make a smoke; but the chain was so hot that it set the tar on fire. At the same time the other end of the chain became too hot to hold, and the boat-swain's mate let it fall, thus upsetting the bucket of tar, which, being already on fire, rapidly spread over the deck in all directions. The flames from the tar immediately set fire to the berths and mattresses in the steerage, and spread along the deck with incredible rapidity. In an instant it ran through the gangways to the hatchways at the entrance of the first and second cabins towards the poop, blazing up through them like a blast-furnace, and thus cutting off all retreat for those who were below.

CHARLES MACKAY IN BRIGHTON.—There is truly no reason why we should not suppose poets to be included in the cyclical order of the universe. And so it seems to be. For a long age—from Moses and Miriam, Asaph, David and Solomon—the poets were persons; they not only wrote, but also, in fact, sang. So Sappho sang, and by the "sphere-born harmonious sisters, voice and verse," enchanted her nation. Apollo himself, with godlike presence, inspired the muses. Old Hesiod, Pindar, and mighty Homer, like Moses and David, "showed themselves unto the people," whilst the bards, scalds, and troubadours of early Europe were as much a visible institution as the *Times* newspaper is to ourselves. Within memory of the present generation, Germany could no longer resist the impulse to see their poet, and Schiller was called to "show himself to the people." As he passes through an avenue of his uncovered countrymen, they shout, "Es lebe Friedrich Schiller!" and, holding up their children, say, "That is he!" A like interest in the persons of their poets has of late years been strongly felt by the English. Byron, knowing his personality to be intensely cared for, with false bashfulness hid himself. Walter Scott was much seen, and (as also Macaulay, Lockhart, and Aytoun) ministered to a revived taste for bardic strains as from the visible poets of other ages. At the present day the cycle appears to approach towards completion. In banquetings and in scientific or benevolent associations, on platforms, and on "bustings," the bards and sages of our time are summoned to give personal testimony of their existence, and to receive ovations. One by one we see them all, hear their oracular voices, and judge "what manner of men" they be. Thackeray and Dickens—both deserving to be counted with the poets—read, like the bards of old, their compositions to the multitude. And now we are to see at Brighton, in his bodily shape, Charles Mackay, the lyricist, to whom we owe many of the most popular, patriotic, and spirit-stirring songs of the generation to which we belong. We are to see him whose strain of cheering and graceful poetry has so often delighted us—him whose "fancy," as he says in his "Dionysia,"

travelled back three thousand years
To find the meaning of the ancient days,
And disencumber their simplicity
From the corruptions of a later time,

who sang "The death of Pan," who told us of "The Invasion of the Norsemen," and carried us back to the heroic age by that fine ballad, "The Seaking's Burial"—him from whom we have learned more deeply to reflect upon the claims of benevolence and justice, and whose one thought seems to be, to lessen the evil and increase the good. We understand, too, that, in lecturing at Brighton next week, Dr. Mackay presents himself for the first time, publicly, before his countrymen. What the poet will do, how he will sing, we know not. Will he come with a lyre, a venerable countenance and grey streaming locks? Will he sing to us a new psalm? or will he by turns excite our patriotism with his "Battle of Inkerman," and then melt the soul into pious humility by his "Magdalen of St. Stephen"? Will he sing "Old Tubal Cain was a man of might"? Will the poet tell us somewhat of other poets as well as of himself? Will he not only show us what he can do, but, also, how to do it? We shall see.—From the Brighton *Guardian* of Wednesday.

JOHN KNOX'S STUDY.

It is unfortunate that the homes and other relics of English worthies have in so many instances been carelessly removed, and not even a memorial of them preserved. This is a thing to be regretted, for few thinking persons can fail to visit the spots which were once so familiar to benefactors of their race without deriving both profit and pleasure. One cause of the demolition of places of interest is the unfortunate circumstance that the "prophet is often least thought of in his own land," and many an object which numbers would travel long distances to visit are left to fall into a state of ruin and decay.

It is a singular yet certain fact that the shrines of some famous Englishmen are more sought for by persons from abroad than by their countrymen. The custodian of Cripplegate Church says that of those who come there to visit the grave of Milton, in that place, eight out of each ten are Americans or foreigners. We trust, however, that a better spirit is now abroad than formerly, and that the authorities of towns will consider it a duty to preserve relics connected with those who have done honour to their neighbourhoods. In many instances the houses of poets, &c., might be turned to useful purposes, such as schools; and others might be made into asylums for deserving persons.

The house of John Knox, which forms such a picturesque feature in the old town of Edinburgh, a few years since very nearly escaped demolition. Some of the ancient houses near it had been removed, and Knox's house was in such a bad state of repair, and so dangerous, that it was determined to remove it. By the exertions of a few gentlemen who felt an interest in the antiquities of Edinburgh a subscription was raised, and the house put into such a condition that it is likely now to remain for some centuries to come. The room, with exception of the windows, which were formerly of leaded glazing, has been little changed since the time John Knox spent so many hours in considering the means of carrying out great national changes. Many a rare subject for pictures has been formed in this chamber by groups of fellow-workers in their quaint costume who here often assembled. The carved figure in a pulpit outside is worthy of notice; and it is worth while to examine the massive wood and stone work of the building, which is a characteristic of the domestic architecture of Edinburgh.

It is worthy of remark that the substantial materials of which the houses of the Scottish capital are built—so different from the wood-work which composed the chief bulk of old London—have allowed many houses of much interest to remain in good condition which date back to the time of Henry VII. The student of English architecture will, however, be somewhat puzzled for a time to fix the exact periods of Scotch buildings, for the Gothic style of ornament was continued for some time in the buildings of Edinburgh, &c., after it had been succeeded by what we call the Elizabethan style in England.

Like most of the houses in the oldest parts of the Old Town, the tenement once occupied by the Reformer is built in an irregular style of architecture, with small peaked windows, wooden projections, and outside stairs. Previous to its possession by Knox it was occupied by George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline, who was forced to leave it at the Reformation. It was in the month of April, 1560, that the Reformer took up his abode in this mansion; and he continued to make it his principal residence for twelve years—a period marked by more mysterious and sanguinary transactions, and more thorough revolutions in Church and State, than are to be found in the annals of Scotland. Here he lost his first wife, Margery Bowes, a woman of amiable disposition and most Christian deportment; and to this house, three years afterwards, he brought his second wife, Margaret Stewart, daughter of the "good" Lord Ochiltree, and whose affections he was said to have gained by the black art and the assistance of the devil.

EARTHEN MOUND AT HAMPTSTEAD.—(To the Editor.)—Chancing to look at a back number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, I noticed a paragraph respecting the tumulus covered with pines in Hampstead fields, ascribing its origin to a battle between the men of Verulam and London. Your Correspondent terminates his letter by remarking the probability of a battle having taken place on the fields adjoining the tumulus, the supposition being supported by other indications. There is little doubt that this was once the scene of military operations, though perhaps not of a battle, as it is pretty generally known that Paulinus Suetonius, before the battle with the Iceni, encamped on the green hill between Highgate and Hampstead, variously called Traitors' and Parliament Hill; the Iceni at the same time occupying the hill now called Pentonville. Thus much is known respecting one of these two interesting mounds; and if any of your readers will take the trouble to visit this hill they will plainly perceive a deep circular intrenchment surrounding its crest, exactly corresponding to that inclosing the tumulus, except in being double the size. Now, as it is known that it was the usual practice of the Romans when encamping to intrench the General's tent for the purpose of ensuring privacy, the direct inference is that upon the top of this hill was placed the tent of the Roman commander; and, as it would be important to hold such an elevation as that crowned by the tumulus, it is rational to suppose that a division of the army took possession of it, the tent of its General being intrenched in a similar manner. I assume this from the fact of their evident connection and similarity; and, as the date of its brother tumulus is pretty certain, there appears little reason to doubt that they had a common origin. The story of the fight between the men of Verulam and the Londoners cannot account satisfactorily for these extensive earthworks, which are evidently not the work of a few barbarous villagers, met to decide a quarrel respecting the precedence of their different mud-huts, but of many disciplined bands subservient to one governing will. LONDON.

Mr. George Redford, late Acting Assistant Surgeon of the 58th Regiment, has contrived a means of making both bullets and cartridges out of the same piece of metal. The cartridge is a prolongation of the bullet into a very thin leaden sheath. It can be produced cheaply, and with extreme rapidity, with the proper machinery.

The *New York Herald* of the 2nd inst. states that the Lords of the British Admiralty have contracted with a house in Quebec for 45,000,000 feet of ship timber, in which 5,000,000 feet of live oak are included, to be delivered within two years from next November at her Majesty's dockyards at Sheerness, Woolwich, and Plymouth.

FOUNTAIN TO BE ERECTED IN FRONT OF HOLYROOD PALACE.

THE improvements which have been made in the neighbourhood of Holyrood by the late First Commissioner have been on rather an extensive scale. The present ground on the south side of the Palace, which was formerly part of the sanctuary for those who fled from their creditors, and which was covered with shabby houses and neglected gardens, has been formed into a shrubbery for the use of the Queen; whilst on the north and east fronts of the Palace the ground has been laid out in gardens and terraces. The soil has been moved from the base of the beautiful chapel, which is the great attraction of all visitors to Edinburgh; and during the progress of the works an interesting discovery has been made of the remains of what was evidently the Chapterhouse of the Abbey. The basements of the arches have been laid bare, and are near the south-east angle of the chapel as it now stands; though it is clear, from the foundations of the old abbey, which have also been discovered, that the Chapterhouse must have been situated on the south side of the aisle. In the front of the Palace which is towards the west there is a fine drive leading from the New Town to the Park, and continuing to the new road completed last year, which leads to Duddingstone, and passes by the beautiful loch of that name. It is one of the grandest passes in the north. In the park, just under St. Anthony's Chapel, there was a swampy piece of ground, which evidently had been in ancient times a sheet of water. That swamp no longer exists, and in the autumn of 1857, in passing from the station to the Palace, her Majesty must have seen with pleasure a beautiful lake, on which floated numbers of swans; whilst, during the winter, the inhabitants of the city enjoyed the amusement of skating without any fear of drowning; arrangements having been made for the regulation of the depth of the lake at all times. New lodges were built for the parkkeepers, in lieu of the wretched wooden boxes which formerly existed; and, in accordance with the system of appointments made by Sir Benjamin Hall in the London parks, he placed in the lodge immediately adjoining the Palace one of those heroes who won the Victoria Cross. But the chief ornament of the Palace will be the fountain, which is to adorn the west front, and which was ordered by the right hon. Baronet before he quitted office. Instead of seeking a new (Continued on page 370.)

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SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS. This fashionable dress, made up in all colours, lined and richly trimmed with velvet, with material for Bodice, price 14s. 9d.; with our new Paris Jacket, made and trimmed to correspond, 18s. 6d. the Dress complete. Drawing and Patterns post-free. For country orders, size round the shoulders and waist, with the length of skirt. The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

NEW BARATHEA CASHMERE DRESS. Soft as French Merino, and equal in wear; a perfectly new texture in all colours, the Skirt lined, and made up with two or three flounces, elegantly trimmed with velvet. Price, with material for Bodice, 25s. 6d. Made up complete with our new Paris Jacket, 29s. 6d. Drawing of the Dress and patterns post-free. The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LEWIS and ALLANBY have just bought a large lot of the richest LYONS SILKS, with flounces of Brocade Velvet, at prices which will enable them to sell them at little more than half the real value. 193, 195, 197, Regent-street; and 62, 63, Conduit-street.

SILKS, Rich, Striped, Plain, and Checked Glacé, at 2s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also Patterns and Prices of Household Linens of the best fabrics. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of 50 years.

SHUTTLEWORTH, ABBOTT, and WILLEY, Junr., Successors to R. Willey and Co., respectfully announce that they are now showing all the Novelties for the Autumn Season in SILKS, CLOAKS, the NEW SHAWLS, Ribbons, Lace, and Muslin Goods. Also, the remaining portion of the Winter Stock of the late firm, consisting of Dresses, Velvets, French and Paisley Shawls, Cloaks, Furs, Damask Table Linens, Sheetings, Trimmings, &c., at a large reduction in price. An early visit is especially recommended. 15 and 16, Ludgate-street, London, E.C.

JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES! The most beautiful to be procured at any price!!! VERY BEST QUALITY, 1s. 6d. per pair!!! In every size and colour, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN. Jouvins' Clear White Alpines Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d., for evening wear. Jouvins' Bright Black Alpines Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d., in every colour. Jouvins' Children's Alpines Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d., in every size. Jouvins' New Genuine Alpines Kid Gloves, 1s. 6d., in every colour. We are the original and only Agents in Europe appointed by Mons. Jouvins for the sale of his CELEBRATED ALPINE KID GLOVES. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED!!! Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London. N.B. A Sample Pair forwarded by post for two extra stamps.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778. **BABIES' BASSINETS,** Trimmed and Furnished. Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage. BABIES' BASKETS Trimmed and Furnished to correspond. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C. Descriptive Lists, with Prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage. UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, and THE COLONIES for Ladies' and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778. **LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS** sent home free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS and QUILTS. W. H. BATSON respectfully invites Ladies to inspect their New Stock of EIDER-DOWN QUILTS, Petticoats, and Imperial Coverlets.—1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

CORSETS and PETTICOATS.—Ladies, before making your purchases visit GEORGE ROBERTS'S Show-rooms, containing 500 real Linsey-woolsey and patent steel Petticoats, from 5s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. and 60s. 6d., from 2s. 6d. to choose from. Private fitting-rooms. Country orders promptly executed at the largest and cheapest Stay Warehouses in the world. 183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

FROM ABBEY, and CASTLE, and TOWER—from Rectory, Priory, Vicarage, and Parsonage—from Manse and Grange—from Palaces and Parks, and Cottages and Halls, and homes of every class throughout the land. Notes of Approval are from day to day received by Messdames MARION and MATLAND, expressing admiration of the quality, fit, and comfort of the RESILIENT BODICE, CORSALET, DI MEDICOT, and LA PRIMA DONNA CORSET. These notes—their own evidence of veracity—are in volumes, open to the inspection of visitors. Enlarged illustrated prospectus, price-lists, self-measurement papers, post-free. All country orders sent carriage-paid, or post-free.—Messdames MARION and MATLAND, Patentees, 238, Oxford-street (opposite the Marble Arch).

OUR NEW FLOUNCED DRESS. The Dress is made and lined, with Jacket complete, trimmed with French ducape and velvet, price 28s. 6d. A Miniature Dress free. Post-office Orders payable to James Reid. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LINDSEY PETTICOATS MADE UP WITH ELASTIC BANDS.—The French Muslin Company are receiving weekly importations of very superior Lindsey Petticoats of a shape only just out. They far surpass, for gracefulness and comfort, any before imported. The price is 10s. 9d. and 15s. 6d.; about 5s. under the usual price. Patterns post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH MERINOS.—The French Muslin Company have brought the Stock of M. Lefette et Cie, bankrupts, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, manufacturers of French Merinos, at a discount of 48 per cent from the cost. There are all the new colours manufactured for this season. The new brown is exceedingly good. Patterns free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-GOWNS.—Just received from Paris, a large variety of Cashmere Dressing-Gowns. The colouring is very rich. They are manufactured and lined throughout. Price 25s., much under value. Patterns free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MOIRÉ ANTIQUE DRESSES, 25s. A magnificent Dress, with rich satin stripes. By far the Handsomest Dress for the price ever offered. Patterns free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA SEALSKIN MANTLE, and THE GUINEA SEALSKIN OUT-DOOR JACKET. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA-AND-HALF VELVET MANTLE. A splendid Velvet, quilted with Satin throughout, worth 3½ guineas. The most exquisite Mantle ever imported, 4 guineas. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.—The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced is trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d. The usual shapes, from 5s. 6d. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET, a very pretty shape, just from Paris. For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET. Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d. Drawings of all Jackets forwarded post free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new dietrich needle. Price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 9d. the half dozen, by post 6s. 3d. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE GUINEA-AND-HALF VELVET JACKET. An exceedingly rich velvet. The shape worn by the Empress Eugénie. The most becoming Jacket ever produced. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS, at a singularly low Price. A simple check, in all the fashionable colours; the material is Cashmere, with rich ducape side trimming in French Blue, Nut Brown, Violet, Black, and the New Green, edged with Velvet. The skirt is lined throughout, the material for bodice included, price 14s. 9d. If with our new-shaped Jacket, made and elegantly trimmed with velvet, 18s. 6d. complete. Scarfs with ribbon bow behind, 3s. 10½d. Post-office Orders payable to James Reid. Drawings and Patterns post-free. THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

PATTERNS POST-FREE of all the NEW AUTUMN SILKS. Checked, Striped, and Plaid Silks, at £1 5s. 9d. the Full Dress. Rich Bayadère Bars, in all the New Colours, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress. The Tartans and New Fancy Plaids, at £1 9s. 6d. the Full Dress. Brocades, Gros de Naples Bars, Jasper Plaids, &c., at £1 10s. 9d. the Full Dress. A very extensive and varied assortment of Cheap Flounced Silk Robes, Patterns Post-free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS. Black Silks, in every make, from 30s. to 60s. Shades in Grey and Half-mourning, from 30s. to 60s. Rich Black Flounced Robes, from 2½ guineas. Silk Skirts, made up, trimmed handsomely with Crapè, from 3½ guineas. Rich Black Figured and Striped Silks, from 55s. to 4 guineas. Moiré Antiques, in Black and Shades of Grey, from 2½ guineas. Irish Poplins, in Black and Half-mourning. Patterns free.—Address, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS.—The largest, best, and cheapest Stock in London, at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.

THE CASHMERE ROYALE, highly recommended, and other New Materials in Black, to be obtained only at this house. Also a great variety of New Fabrics in Half-mourning. Patterns free addressed, PETER ROBINSON, FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

FAMILY MOURNING ORDERS, at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE. P. R. begs respectfully to inform Ladies and Families that they may effect a great saving, both of time and expense, by forwarding their orders direct to his Warehouse. He sells his Goods really at the most reasonable prices, and guarantees the wear of every article. His stock of Family Mourning is one of the largest in London, both of goods made up ready for immediate wear, and in the piece; and a note, descriptive of the Mourning required, will ensure its being sent forthwith, either in Town or to any part of the Country, free of carriage. First-class Dressmaking at very moderate charges. SKIRTS, deeply trimmed with Crapè, from 1 guinea upwards. MANTLES, from 1 guinea to the richest quality. BONNETS, in the greatest variety, from 10s. 6d. to 2 guineas. WIDOWS' CAPS, best quality, 3s. 6d. Assistants sent to any part to take orders, or patterns and samples sent free. Address, PETER ROBINSON, GENERAL and FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

FLANNEL and BLANKET WAREHOUSE, 31, Ludgate-hill, London. Established in Newgate-street, 1797.—The proprietor, having completed their winter arrangements, are now selling real Welsh and Saxony Flannels, Witney and Bath Blankets, on very advantageous terms. They consist of a choice and well-selected description of Goods, calculated to give every satisfaction to the wearer, and consequently to establish a confidence in customers that they are supplied with a first-class article at the lowest possible price. Postal address, H. and J. DOVE, 31, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

VALENCIENNES LACES and Insertions, 2d., 4d., and 6d. per yard. These Laces are made of precisely the same thread as real. Patterns sent free by post. A. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street, Quadrant.

VERY BECOMING BREAKFAST CAPS, of Sprigged Brussels Net, tastily trimmed with French gauze or saracenet ribbon, in any colour. Sent free by post for 66 stamps 5s. 6d.—Mrs. HISCOCK, 54, Regent-street, Quadrant.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUTUMN SILKS. The entire Stock of an eminent Silk Manufacturer (Just bought for cash, by BEECH and BERRALL, THE BEEHIVE, 63, and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.), will be offered at greatly Reduced Prices, on Monday next and following days:—Elegant and useful Flounced Robes, Robes à Quille, and Flouncings, 23s. 6d., 42s. 6d., 68s. 6d., to 3½ guineas; Former Prices 42s., 68s., 78s. 6d., 41s. and 5½ guineas. The new Checked, Striped, Bayadère, and Glacé Silks; 12s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 37s. 6d., to 39s. 6d. the Dress; Former Prices, 23s. 6d., 38s. 6d., 45s. 6d., and 5 guineas. * * * Patterns for Inspection postage-free. N.B. Also, Black and Half-mourning Ditto, in great variety, at the same Reduced Prices.

LADIES' First-Class Elastic Boots at Moderate Prices.—Paris Kid Elastic Boots—Single Soles, Military Heels, 14s. 6d.; Double Soles, 15s. 6d.; Treble Soles, 17s. 6d.; Elastic House Boots, 6s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. Illustrated Priced Catalogues free by post.—THOMAS D. MARSHALL 192, Oxford-street

ROBERTS HAW, 100, OXFORD-STREET. LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S WINTER HOSIERY, of every description, and quality, made in Lambwood, Merino, Fleecy Hosiery, and Spun Silk, manufactured into Under-waistcoats, Drawers, Union Dresses, Spencers, &c. Devonshire Knit Lambwood Petticoats the lightest yet warmest article made, and especially adapted for invalids, or any that require warmth without much weight. Printed Flannel Dressing Gowns, elegantly trimmed, lined throughout, and full skirt. 37s. 6d. Wedding and India Outfits executed in a superior manner, combining first-class taste with excellence of materials and economy.

OVER-COATS, 21s.; Ladies' Cloaks, 21s., as worn by the Queen. All Water, not Air, Proof.—DOUDNEY and SONS, 17, Old Bond street; 25, Burlington arcade; 40, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK FOR LADIES. is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling for morning wear or for covering full dress would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roqueplaine, and is made in the Capeline Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from 12 to 15 yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-circles, and thus leave the arms at liberty; at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The material chiefly used are the soft neutral-coloured shower-proof Woollen Cloths manufactured by this firm. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but, with the Mécanique and a lined Hood, a few shillings more is charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Eiding Habit—are in good taste, and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantaloons des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chamolais. As no measure is required, the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the country, and is thus well adapted for a gift. H. J. and D. Nicoll, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, it avoids giving to the wearer an outé appearance, so that professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon, and in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, well chosen to secure a more graceful outline, as well as to effect a great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly-stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. Great exertions are being made to supply Messrs. Nicoll's agents throughout the country and the colonies with an assortment of this new garment simultaneously with the display in London; but it is necessary to inform the public that all Messrs. Nicoll's manufactures may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected.—If the garment is dark-coloured the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by inscription as a speck in the fabric of elegant nobility, is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red silk letters. Each paletot is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114 116, 118, 120, Regent-street; and 25, Cornhill.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH &c. H. J. and D. NICOLL recommend for an outside Coat the HAVELOCK; and for ordinary use the CAPE SUIT, such being well adapted for young gentlemen, as enabling them to procure a more economical and elegant outfit. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Killed or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

CAPES and OVERCOATS for AUTUMN and WINTER, thoroughly waterproof, yet perfectly ventilating, without extra charge. Their extensive sale is their best recommendation. A large Stock of first class garments for selection. WALTER BEIDOLE, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (N.B. North side).

MECHT'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS—112, Regent-street, and 4, Lendenhall-street London. Brackets, vases, pearl and ivory work, medallion manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes, and work tables, inkstands fans; the largest stock in England of papier-maché elegancies, writing-desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagatelle, backgammon, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant nobility. Everything for the work and dressing tables—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor-strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. Mecht's establishments have been so long famed.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, 188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

When it's fine, carry an Umbrella; when it rains, do so to please.—Mr. CHEEK respectfully calls attention to his superior Stock of Napoleon Bonaparte, Myrtle Green, Brown Silk, and improved Alpaca UMBRELLAS.—Manufacture, 132c, Oxford-street, W. Catalogue gratis. Noted for Carriage Umbrellas.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ARTICLE EVER KNOWN in the Growth and Improvement of the Human Hair is ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, proved beyond question by its results for more than half a century past, and when other specifics have failed. Its invaluable properties have obtained the patronage of Royalty, the Nobility, and the Aristocracy throughout Europe; while its introduction into the nursery of Royalty, and the high esteem in which it is universally held, with numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits. Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s. CARBONATED Macassar Oil, in a glass bottle of elegant nobility, for the work and dressing tables—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, razor-strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. Mecht's establishments have been so long famed.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET SCENT and FAREWELL BOUQUET, at 2s. 6d., known as the two best Perfumes made. 1578, New Bond-street, and Chemists and Perfumers.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER This Scent refreshes the memory and invigorates the brain. Its great volatility cools the surrounding air 2s. bottle; 10s. cases of six.—Wholesale Perfumers, 2, New Bond street, London.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.—The fragrance of every flower that yields a perfume may be obtained here, either pure as a scent or combined with soap, powder, grease, or other toilet appendage. Perfumery in bond, duty free, for exportation.—2, New Bond-street, W., London.

D'ALTENBURG'S ORIENTAL OIL is the only reliable preparation for a rapid production of Whiskers and Moustaches; it is also an infallible Remedy for Baldness, and permanently restores grey hair to its original colour. Sold at 2s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. by all Chemists and Perfumers; and at 38A Lamb's Conduit-st.

GREY HAIR Restored to its Natural Colour, Neuralgia Cured by the Patent Magnetic Combs, Hair and Flesh Brushes Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," by post for four stamps.—F. HERRING, 32, Basinghall-street Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somerset House), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Cloths, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Established 49 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Regiments, &c., for Exportation. Highest cash price given. N.B. Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their residences by Mr. or Mrs. DAVIS, 46, Marylebone-lane or 35A, Baker-street, Manchester-square, W. Sent Post-office orders remitted the same day.—N.B. Jewellery, Diamonds Plate, Old Lane Coins, &c., Bought and Sold.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. HART, 31,

(Continued from page 368.)

design, Sir Benjamin Hall found at the Palace of Linlithgow the remains of what was formerly the fountain which adorned the magnificent residence of the Scottish Sovereigns. These remains were put together as well as they could be, and were found to be so complete that there could be no doubt as to the proportions of this exquisite fountain. Mr. Matheson, the officer of works, was directed to prepare working drawings and to ascertain the cost of perpetuating this design by the completion of a similar fountain near Holyrood. It is to be erected out of the money granted by Parliament for those improvements in the neighbourhood of the Palace which were projected last year, and which comprise the purchase of Queen Mary's Bath and some other tenements adjacent to the Royal residence. The fountain is to be placed immediately in front of the entrance of the Palace. The supply of water is constant, and is of the purest quality. It issues from the rocks, at a high level, on the north side of the park, and will be conveyed in iron pipes to the new fountain; and, instead of running to waste as it now does into one of the sewers, it will be accessible to all those who may desire to benefit thereby. When the work is finished it will nearly complete those great improvements which were projected during the short tenure of office of the late First Commissioner of Works, and which are so highly appreciated by the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh.

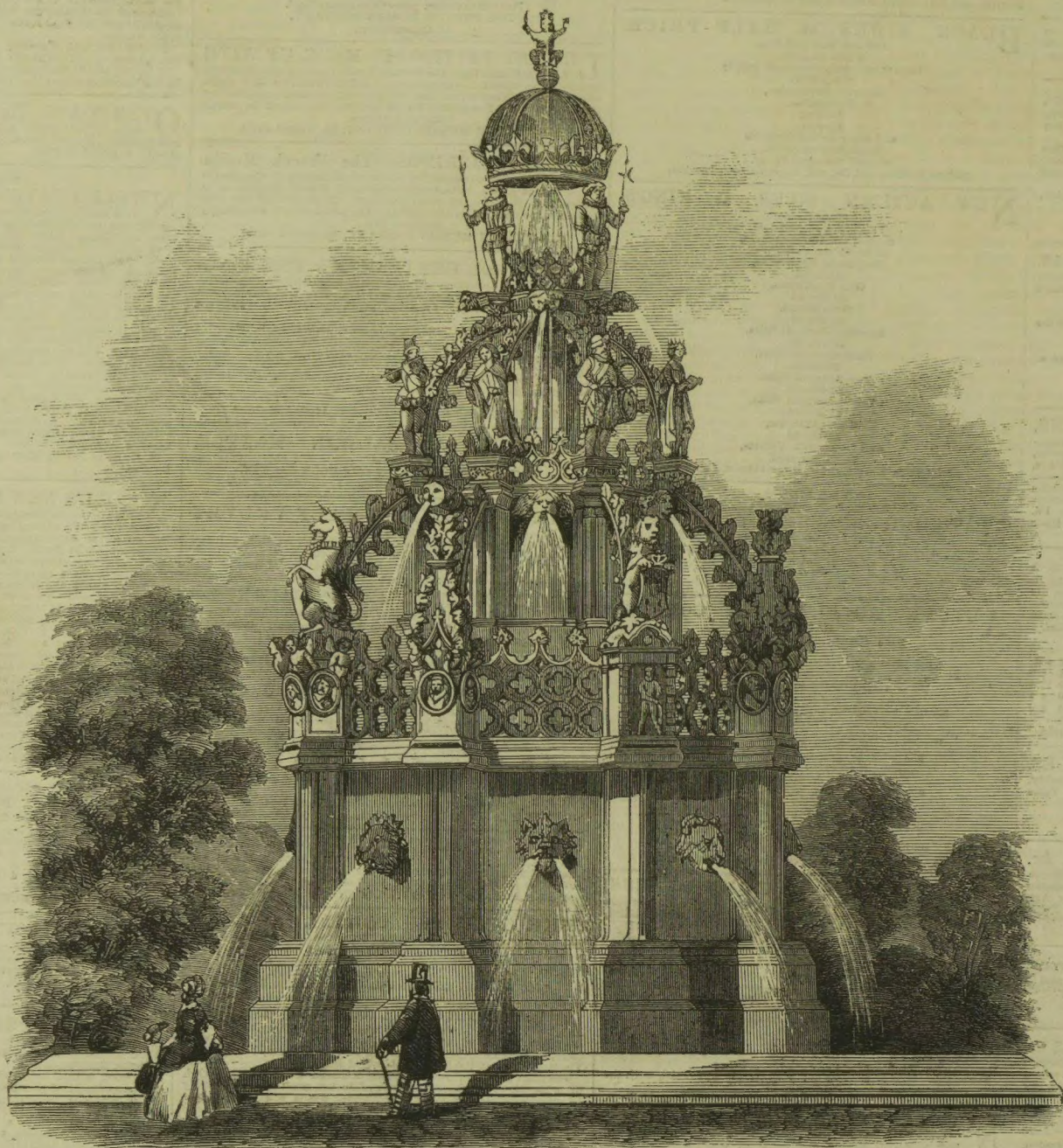
DYOTT'S HOUSE, ST. GILES'S.

THIS neighbourhood, which had for a long period a notorious character, has seen curious changes since Queen Elizabeth's days, when a few straggling houses, a roadside inn, and some other unimportant buildings near the old ivy-covered church, formed the pleasant village of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, where City authorities were wont to resort to enjoy the sport of hare-hunting and examine the condition of the conduits by which a large portion of old London was supplied with water.

About two centuries ago the builders got to work and speedily covered the green fields in this district with houses of a style similar to that shown in the Engraving, which were in the first instance occupied by people of condition. Queen-square, Ormond-



JOHN KNOX'S STUDY IN EDINBURGH.—SEE PAGE 368.



FOUNTAIN TO BE ERECTED IN FRONT OF HOLYROOD PALACE.

street, and dwellings of a better class were raised, and fashion moved from St. Giles's to the new neighbourhood; and year by year the respectability of the inhabitants near Dyott's house declined, and in course of time a "rookery" was established, in which were assembled so much vice, misery, and disease that description would fail to convey any just notion of its condition. The houses were dilapidated and ill-drained; and cellars, garrets, and every other room thickly crowded with a dangerous population. The greater number of the dwellings were without water supply, and this necessary of life was sold in the little dismal-looking shops in the same manner as bread and cheese. The property was sublet by one party to another, each having profit, until an enormous rent was received from the poor occupants of tenements.

Fifteen or sixteen years ago a visit to St. Giles's was a matter which required care and some amount of courage. Great changes for the better have taken place since. A large number of houses have been removed, and schools, model lodging-houses, and churches have been raised. The sanitary inspector has insisted on thorough drainage and sufficient water; the police have carefully watched, and as much as possible prevented, overcrowding. City missionaries and clergymen have found their way into this once dark spot of the metropolis. Although much remains to be done, not only here, but in many other London districts, it is a satisfactory sign of the progress of the age to contrast the St. Giles's of former years with the present.

Dyott's house may now be visited without much inconvenience, and is worth the inspection of those who feel a curiosity in the domestic architecture of old London. The walls are of rich

purple brick; the roof is of a high pitch, and composed of small tiles; the staircase has panels and other ornaments on the walls, and the balustrades are of massive carved work.

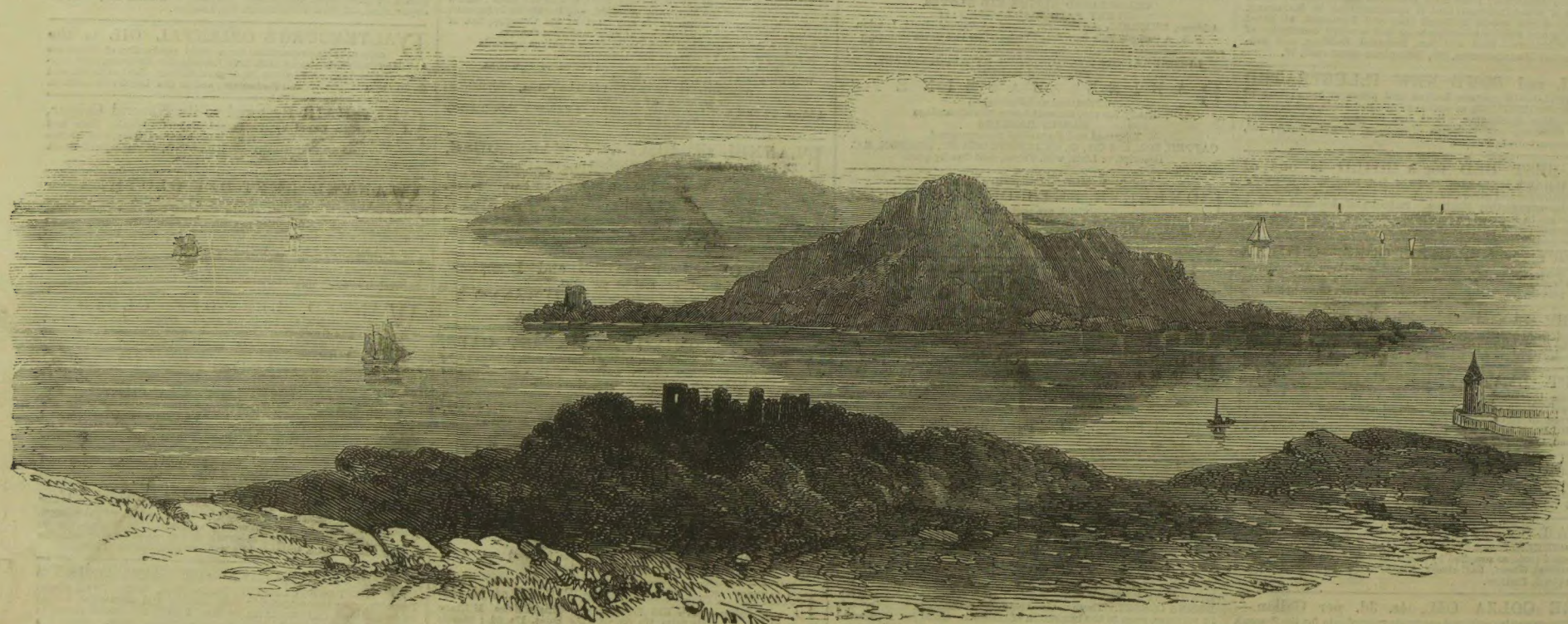
The narrow street leading from the corner of Dyott's house, westward, is all that remains of the old "Rookery" of St. Giles's.

Dyott's house was the mansion of Richard Dyott, Esq., a vestryman of St. Giles's parish in the time of Charles II., and was inhabited near our time by his descendant, Philip Dyott, Esq. Mr. Richard Dyott—or, as some chronicles have it, Sir Thomas Dyott—devised large property—namely, Dyott-street (now George-street) and other streets in the neighbourhood—for the purpose of "providing decent dwellings for labouring men." Out of these very streets was framed the Rookery, removed for the formation of New Oxford-street. Here the Irish first colonised London, and hence St. Giles's has been called Little Dublin.

The Rookery is thus described in Timbs' "Curiosities of London":—"The Rookery" was a triangular space bounded by Bainbridge, George, and High streets; it was one dense mass of houses, through which curved narrow, tortuous lanes, from which again diverged close courts—one great maze, as if the houses had originally been one block of stone, eaten by slugs into numberless small chambers and connecting passages. The lanes were thronged with loiterers; and stagnant gutters and piles of garbage and filth infested the air. In the windows, wisps of straw, old hats, and lumps of bed-tick or brown paper, alternated with shivered panes of broken glass; the walls were the colour of bleached soot, and doors fell from their hinges and worm-eaten posts. Many of the windows announced "Lodgings at threepence a night," where the wild wanderers from town to town held their nightly revels. With such scenes the public were familiarised by Pierce Egan's "Life in London" (1820), upon our minor metropolitan stages, where they excited as much curiosity as a romance of bygone life. The Rookery has, however, almost entirely disappeared; and in its place stands a block of "Model Houses for Families," with perfect ventilation and drainage, and rents lower than the average paid for the airless, dark, and fetid rooms of the old "Rookery." Elsewhere, lanes and alleys of squalid tenements have disappeared, and their site is now occupied by the embellished line of New Oxford-street.



DYOTT'S HOUSE, ST. GILES'S-IN-THE-FIELDS.



THE HILL OF HOWTH.—SEE PAGE 368.